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Sold at Fleming's Drug Depot, No. 84 Market street.

FEAST OF THE DREADFUL, AWFUL AND HORRIBLE.

Chapter of Fatal Accidents and Crime.

A lady with an infant boy about seven months old, registered herself at a hotel in Petersburg, Virginia, as Mrs. F. Rogers, last Saturday. She made inquiries for employment of the proprietors. After two days she was found lying dead on the bed-room floor. She had poisoned herself. Papers, from letters found in her possession, signed "W. D. Floyd," that her real name was Catherine L. Weaver, of Nashville, N. C. This man had refused to marry this unfortunate young woman, but had failed to do so.

The coal mine of Gerard Cloes, near Liege, Belgium, was recently the scene of a dreadful accident. A sudden irruption of water took place in one of the lowest cuttings of the mine and caused the death of twenty-nine persons, men and women, who were working on the spot. The miners engaged in the upper cuttings were not affected by the inundation.

A shocking railroad accident occurred at Elizabeth, N. J., on the 3d inst. Just as the train on the Central road was leaving the depot in that city, a stranger was seen to run toward it apparently with the intention of getting aboard. Just as he reached the train he stumbled, and fell under the wheels, which passed over his head, completely severing it from his body, and terribly mangling the remains. They were scraped upon a shovel, and a coroner was sent for to view them together with the lifeless trunk. Nothing was found about the body to serve as a clue, to ascertain who he was or where he belonged.

A Mr. John Moses, of Newark, N. J., while swabbing out a cannon on the 4th inst., allowed a portion of the wad to remain, and while running down another cartridge a premature explosion took place, blowing out the breech of the gun, and received the whole force of the discharge, blowing off both of his arms and killing him instantly.

A soldier was found senseless Friday morning on the corner of 27th street and Second avenue, Philadelphia. He had been struggling with liquor. He was removed to Camp Cadwallader. His recovery is pronounced doubtful.

William Howard, of the Ninth Illinois, and another soldier, were drowned in Big River, near Pleasant Hill, Missouri, on the 4th inst., while attempting to cross the stream. The bodies were recovered and interred.

A man named Kyser and his wife, of Waterloo, Wisconsin, while driving in a horse and buggy on the night of the 28th ult., were overtaken by a severe thunder storm. The horse became restive, and Kyser got out to lead him across a bridge over the Waterloo creek, when the animal bounded over the edge of the bridge into the stream. Kyser jumped in to rescue his wife, and though a good swimmer, was drowned. His wife was also drowned. They were a young couple, and leave three children and many friends to mourn their loss.

Two young ladies, Addie Beltz and Lucy Adams, were drowned in Crystal Lake, near Woodstock, on the 30th ult. They, together with a young Mr. Adams, brother of Miss Adams, entered a boat for a ride. They were warned before starting that the boat was only large enough for two. After getting some twenty rods from the shore, they commenced to upset. On doing so, the wind being pretty strong, the water came in at the stern of the boat, where Mr. Adams was sitting, and he also seized the gunwale to assist the ladies to the other end. The girls were much alarmed and instead of doing as directed, clasped each other's hands and came towards him. Immediately the boat upset, and all were thrown into the water. The young man could not swim, and saved himself by clinging to the boat. The young ladies sank immediately and never rose. Their bodies were recovered in a short time.

A fearful accident occurred on board the steamer Ottowa, while on an excursion trip in the vicinity of Tousang river, on Tuesday, the Fourth. The clothing of a lady excursionist became entangled in the shafting or some portion of the machinery of the steamer, and she and lady excursionists who ran to her relief, were caught in the same trap, and the three were crushed to death by the machinery together. The parties all belong to Pottsville, Penn. The husbands, children and friends of the unfortunate persons were on board and beheld the horrible sight without the power to relieve them. The names of the unfortunate women are Mrs. Whitehall, Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Fisher.

A distressing accident occurred in Wheeling on the evening of the 6th inst., resulting in the death of Captain John List, an old and prominent citizen of that city, and the wounding of Major McPhail, chief paymaster of the department. A squad of the provost guard were in pursuit of an escaped prisoner, when an order was given to fire, which was obeyed by one of the members. The ball took effect in the thigh of Captain List, severing an artery, and passed through the foot of Major McPhail, producing a painful flesh wound.

Captain List died in about an hour after receiving the wound. The affair has caused much excitement in the community.

During the past week two *duels* have been fought in the rear of New Orleans. The parties were all Creoles, and one well known individual was a principal in both affairs. He came off winner in both, killing his opponent in one instance, and probably fatally wounding the other in the abdomen. The cause seems to have arisen from the fact that two imbruted men were returned Confederates who twitted the victor as a stay-at-home, he never having been in the army.

A man died in St. Louis, on the 7th inst., from the effect of a sun stroke.

A son killed his father in Farmington, New Hampshire, in a week. Charles Pinkham and his father, Thomas Pinkham, went to the field to work at haying, and took liquor with them. Some altercation ensued between them, when the son cut off his father's head with a scythe.

A little child twenty-three months old was run over by the street cars in Philadelphia, last Thursday, and instantly killed.

A young girl of some ten years, daughter of Paxson Vickers, of Uwchlan, Chester county, fell from a tree she had climbed up into, on Thursday of last week, and was killed. She fell some thirty feet, breaking one arm and one leg, and fracturing her skull.

Thursday night last, two murders took place in the city of Baltimore at about the same time. The first was about eight o'clock, near the southeast corner of Lombard street and Central avenue, Mr. Patrick Higgins, residing but a few doors below, being killed by a man named James Kearns, the ball entering the left breast and penetrating to the heart caused instant death. The second murder occurred about 8½ o'clock on Monument street, between Constitution and Forrest streets. Three young men, named James F. Starr, Charles Reed and Richard Grimes, were walking on the side-walk in front of house No. 77 Monument street, when an unknown man discharged from the second story window two barrels of a revolver in quick succession. The first ball struck Starr on the right arm, carrying with it a part of his flesh, and then entered his right breast near the nipple. The second ball entered the right thigh of Reed, producing a dangerous wound. Mr. Grimes caught Starr as he was falling, and carried him to the house of Mrs. O'Neal, corner of Buren and Falls streets, where he died in about ten minutes.

MAJ. GEN. LEW. WALLACE ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—Major General Lew. Wallace has written a long letter to a military friend on the idea of voluntary emigration to Mexico for the purpose of taking up arms in the Liberal cause, in which he declares that to do so would be no infringement of international law, nor would it be prevented by President Johnson. He encourages the measure on the ground that President Juarez is "fighting our battles," that the neutrality of the United States Government is a recognition of Maximilian, and that the conduct of Napoleon in Mexico is a fraud upon England and Spain, and a violation of the tripartite convention of those powers with France in 1861. The General goes into a long history of French aggression in Mexico, and strongly urges that now is the time, while the Juarez Government still exists, for Americans to throw their power on its side. He thinks that the fraternization of the North and South will be facilitated by a foreign war. He says:

Unite the "Reb" and the "Fed" once more under the old flag; let them show the French Emperor how they fought each other a few days ago, give them to win victories at Matamoras and San Louis Potosi; give them to carry the patriot Benito Juarez in triumph back to his ancient city of Mexico, and they will quit talking about Shiloh and Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Chickamauga.

A milkman may water his horse at a brook without question—but his little boy fishing for minnows in the milk cans may give rise to suspicion.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1865. NO. 254.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE BODIES OF THE CONSPIRATORS

Illness of Miss Annie Surratt.

Sec. Seward's Resignation Untrue

Paymasters Relieved from Duty.

NUMBER OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Amount of National Currency Issued.

SUPPLIES ISSUED BY THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Sympathy for the Assassins.

Confession of the Witness Weichman.

Mrs. Surratt's House Surrounded by Relic Hunters.

Mudd, O'Laughlin, Arnold and Spangler.

Departure of Assistant Sect'y Dana.

THE TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

Brigadier General Chapman of Indiana, has been brevetted Major General of Volunteers, in consideration of his gallant conduct in Shenandoah Valley campaign, last fall.

The following Appointments of Postmasters in Tennessee

Have just been made. W. B. Nicholls, Sycamore Mills, Cheatham county; Mills Saunders, Ashland City, Cheatham county. In place of D. V. Johnson; Jas. Turner, Alexandria, De Kalb county, vice R. Williams; L. M. N. Cook, Silver Springs, Wilson county, vice J. A. Anthony, deceased; B. White, Lebanon, Wilson county, in place of Silas H. Glenn, declined.

Commissioner Barrett yesterday made the following appointments of examining surgeons: Dr. S. T. Swann, Black River Falls, Wisconsin; Dr. Dennis Warner, Trenton, Ohio; Dr. Alex. Ewing, Dextor, Michigan; Dr. Rascoe, G. Jennings, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Regular Mail Service

Will be immediately re-established on the following old mail routes in Tennessee, viz: From Lebanon to Sparta, Lebanon to Rome, Murfreesboro to McMinnville, McMinnville to Smithville, Lebanon to Chestnut Mound.

Major Will Cumback, formerly member of Congress from Indiana, has been

Honorably Mustered Out

As Paymaster in the army. Since he entered the service he has disbursed sixty-five millions of dollars, every dollar of which he has accounted for to the Treasury. In recognition of his services, President Johnson has conferred upon Major Cumback the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.

Major J. P. Herreck leaves for Cincinnati tomorrow to pay off the troops in the vicinity of that city.

President Johnson

Rode out in his carriage to-day.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles

Reported yesterday to the government the result of his mission to South America. He states that the constitutionalists are elated at the triumph of our arms and maintain love of liberty.

More than ten thousand mules and horses, twenty-five hundred ambulances and army wagons, with vast amounts of harness, equipments, &c., were sold during last week. The prices were pretty good for the live stock.

The Second Auditor's office has passed upon 25,000 accounts since the 1st of June—the most of them being officers' claims for pay and their returns of Government property.

Previous to burying the bodies of the four conspirators executed on Friday last, their names were written on slips of paper and put into little vials, which were placed in each of the three coffins. By this means the Government will be able to identify the remainsat any future period.

About one year ago an

Association of German Capitalists

Made a proposition to the Treasury Department to take a premium loan large enough to cover the entire debt of the United States. The same parties have renewed their offer on terms equally advantageous to the Government.

It is reported that an order will soon be issued by the War Department for the muster out of all volunteer troops in the service.

Special to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

Another application was made this morning by the relatives for the

Bodies of Harold, Atzerott and Mrs. Surratt.

The Secretary of War has not yet decided on the matter.

Miss Annie Surratt is Dangerously Ill.

And it is feared cannot recover from the effects of the dreadful blow of yesterday. Her nervous system is completely prostrated.

The *Chronicle* of this morning emphatically contradicts the published report that Mr. Seward has placed his resignation as Secretary of State at the disposition of the President.

Six additional Paymasters have been

Relieved from Duty

Here and ordered West. Two of them will go to Cincinnati and two to Indianapolis.

During the week ending to-day two

National Banks

Were authorized with an aggregate capital of over fifteen millions and a quarter. The total number of these institutions now in operation is one thousand four hundred and ten, with a nominal capital of $455,220,986. No more banks will be established in New Hampshire, the State having its full share under the law. The only Western bank established was that of Winterset, Iowa, with a capital of $50,000.

The Amount of National Currency Issued

To banks during the week was $2,165,630, making the total amount now in circulation $119,088,005.

The value of

Supplies Issued by the Sanitary Commission

From their Washington depot for the period between May 20th and June 20th, 1865, is nearly $250,000.

The Witness Weichman

Who swore so positively against Mrs. Surratt, is reported to have said since the conclusion of the trial that he did so simply to save his own neck, and it is said that affidavits are made confirmatory thereof by parties who heard the private conversation on this subject.

The hatred of some of the rebels of this city for the execution of the assassins, has been manifested to-day by the exhibition of mourning drapery on their residences.

The Surratt House

On "H" street, was visited by hundreds of curious people. For a long time the crowd was so great that it became necessary to send a force of policemen to guard the premises against the intrusion of the throng. The portico in front of the building has been literally hacked to pieces by

Relic Hunters.

Who are irrepressible in their desire to obtain as many souvenirs of the great tragedy as they possibly can—one ardent individual went so far as to offer one of the colored servants of the house, one hundred dollars for any piece of Mrs. Surratt's wearing apparel she could secure.

It is stated that Mrs. Surratt, before Booth was captured, and while she was at Carroll Prison, was offered free and unconditional pardon for herself and son if she would accompany an officer and point out the road which Booth had probably taken. She protested that she had no idea which road he took, and had no knowledge of his intentions to assassinate the President when he visited her house, and positively refused to accompany an officer, as she could not be of any service.

Camp for Field Artillery.

All the field artillery about Washington, including about forty batteries, is to be formed into a camp near Bladensburg, under command of Major General Hunt. The Military Governorship at Alexandria, Va., has been abolished, and General Slough, who has held that position for the last three years, is ordered to Denver City, Colorado.

Mudd, O'Laughlin, Arnold and Spangler

Remain at the prison in the same cells they have occupied since they were transferred to the arsenal. It is believed, however, that they will be forwarded to the Albany Penitentiary on Monday, though no orders to that effect have been received by Gen. Hartranft as yet. The same vigilance as heretofore is maintained by the officers in charge of the prison over the prisoners, who have had but little to say since they were made aware of their respective sentences. Spangler at times shows a disposition to be communicative, but the others are depressed in spirits, and appear to realize the position in which they are placed. The gallows remains in the same condition as when the bodies were cut down, although it has been somewhat hacked for relics by the soldiers on duty. No directions have been given yet for its removal, and it will probably be reserved for Jeff. Davis.

The Resignation of Hon. Chas. A. Dana.

As Assistant Secretary of War, took effect yesterday. He left for New York this morning, where he will remain for several weeks to recuperate.

The Washington branch of the Sanitary Commission, during the past three months, have received five thousand applications from soldiers for claims against the government, and have collected upwards of one quarter of a million dollars on the same.

The Trial of Miss Harris

Progresses with increasing interest. Hon. H. M'Culloch, who was at the time of the homicide Comptroller of the currency, gave testimony today, which was not particularly unfavorable to the accused. On the question of insanity, the prosecution objected to Mr. M'Culloch giving his opinion. Insanity is to be the main point of the defense, and will probably clear her in the end.

The assignment of medical officers as Medical Directors, Assistant Medical Directors and acting Medical Inspectors of armies, army corps and divisions, by order of the Secretary of War, is discontinued. Hereafter Medical Directors will be assigned to the headquarters of the military geographical departments only, and by order of the Secretary of War.

The Assassination Conspirators.

Mudd, Arnold, O'Laughlin and Spangler, will probably be sent around to New York by water, and from there to Albany on Monday.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The sisters of Harold visited the arsenal this afternoon and obtained the clothing and other effects of their brother. This property remain precisely as it was after the execution, with the exception that the ropes and nooses have been removed, one of this property that upheld the drop upon which Mrs. Surratt and Payne stood has been seized by curiosity hunters and cut up for relics. Great numbers have visited the arsenal grounds during the past week in spite of the execution of yesterday, but very few were procured.

Colonel Roth, of General Hartranft's staff, to whom was charged the duty of constructing the gallows, arranging and carrying out the order of execution, says that Spangler, this morning had a game of quoits with Spangler a few feet in front of where the scaffold stands. The same officer also remarked that at the moment of giving the signal for springing the drop, Atzerott had formed no idea that he was to be swung off the end of the platform, instead of falling with the trap on which he stood, was in the act of springing forward from the verge of the scaffold when he fell.

No order has yet been received at the arsenal for the removal of Arnold, O'Laughlin, Mudd, and Spangler to the penitentiary to which their sentence condemns them. They will remain until to-day of the decease of their associates in crime. When brought out this morning the latter were the exercising they performed, Dr. Mudd on catching sight of the scaffold, immediately remarked he had heard sound of hammering on the previous morning, and left upon the impression he was constructing the gallows.

Spangler, who is a carpenter, looked at the gallows a moment, and remarked the builders had made a good job, but that he did not want to test it. The prisoners are allowed an hour in the forenoon and afternoon to exercise in the prison yard. Since the adjournment of the court they have been in excellent health and in tolerably good spirits.

Arnold's father and counsel had an interview with his son to-day, and bade him farewell. Both were much affected. Arnold wept at parting.

Jeff Davis is still incarcerated in the Lesesh, where he was brought immediately after the arrival of his principal at Fortress Monroe. The route he has chosen in the prison yard, when taking his daily walk is now obstructed by the graves of the four criminals.

LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

Little Cotton Planted in Louisiana.

SCARCITY OF FIELD HANDS.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says: A quarantine has been established at Ship Island, Mississippi. Troops of the Fourth Corps are coming down the river in transports and going into camp on the old camp ground at the race ground. Gen. Canby is expected at the Jackson and Great Northern Railroad to the company. The road will be opened to Jackson, Miss., in a few days.

Gen. Sheridan and staff arrived in New Orleans from Galveston, Texas, on the steamer Heroine. Major Generals Braxton Bragg and Buckner, C. S. A., also arrived in the Hotel. Brigadier General W. S. Benton has received orders from General Sheridan to take command of the district of Huntsville, Texas. This order relieves Gen. Brown. Acting Major Kennedy has returned from Washington, and has assumed the duties of Provost Marshal.

The *Herald's* Shreveport correspondence says there is very little cotton planted this season and must miss in this section. Corn was planted. What little cotton there is looks well.

Field hands are leaving plantations, and on many not a single negro is left. Thousands of acres of land will lie idle for the want of hands to gather the crops. A few of the planters have engaged other hands, but the majority must keep idle all this year. The chief cause is an idea that as they are free men they have done work enough, and the rest of their lives they will live in ease.

The railroad is running to Marshal, Texas, forty miles; the telegraph is working to Camden Ark., 100 miles. It will be in working order to Houston, Texas, in a few days. Time is expected to be built to Vicksburg.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The following General Order was issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 8.

Regimental officers of volunteers on detached service, to join their proper commands, excepting those hereinafter named. The following is excepted:

1st. All commissioned officers of volunteers for both white and colored regiments, or independent companies, now absent on duty or service, from their commands, and not on duty within their proper armies or departments, will proceed forthwith to join their respective regiments and companies.

2d. Hereafter no commissioned regimental officer of volunteers will be placed on duty or transferred from one regiment of the Government in which his regiment may be serving except authorized under the following order, viz: First—Officers on duty with and discharging the volunteer force. Second—Aids-de-camps to general officers on courts martial or military commissions and those on duty in the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands under direct orders from the War Department. Third—Assistant quartermasters and commanding Generals of department armies are charged with the prompt execution of this order, and upon its provisions being fully complied with, will report the fact to the Adjutant General of the army. 4th, no commissioned officers not established by law, and in violation of this order will be paid out side the army or department in which his regiment or company may be serving.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't Gen.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CASE.

Decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Judge Davis of the Supreme Court, gave a decision to-day in the Wadsworth vs. Northwestern railroad, refusing injunction and requiring the company to give bond and protest in unexchanged Galena stock. In case the court should hereafter decide that holders thereof were entitled to receive in money the value of their stock, at the time of consolidation, instead of taking shares of the Northwestern, as provided by the articles of consolidation. The decision was considered by the officers of the roads as a settlement of the question of consolidation, and reduces the suit to litigation for difference in value between outstanding Galena stock, and the present value of Northwestern stock, to be issued in exchange therefor in accordance with the terms of consolidation, which difference exceeds fifty thousand dollars.

Suits against Government Detective Baker.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The *Express* states that some forty suits against Baker, the Government Detective, are about being brought in U. S. Recorder Smith. Several affidavits are printed showing that persons were released who had been summarily arrested by paying over various sums varying from five hundred to three thousand dollars. One affidavit states that one hundred and twenty thousand dollars was divided between one Stanley and others employed by Baker.

Unionists in Charleston.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The *Herald* says the Unionists of Charleston are petitioning that their cotton, rosin and turpentine, which they purchased under rebel rule, and hid, in hope that at the restoration of the Union something might be saved from it to purchase the necessaries of life, but which had been seized at the time of the capture of the city, may be returned to them, that their families may be saved from utter destitution.

From Richmond.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

CONFERENCE AT HAMPTON ROADS.

Highly Important Revelations.

ACTION OF LEADING REBELS.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The *Herald's* correspondent from Richmond gives some new facts concerning the Hampton Roads Conference. It says one of the rebel commissioners states that on their return from Richmond, they refrained from any general discussion of the interview. Judge Campbell affirms that he was satisfied with the interview, and felt willing to make peace on the basis of the late President's ultimatum. Several days after their arrival in Richmond Mr. Hunter became convinced of the hopelessness of looking or fighting for anything better, and yielded his adherence to Judge Campbell's opinion. Stephen's thought longer delay might be more favorable to the South, but on the eve of his departure for Georgia, which took place on the day before the public meeting at the African church, he assented substantially to the conclusions of Judge Campbell and Hunter.

On one point the Commissioners were fully agreed from the outset: They were opposed to any measure to inflame the public mind to any greater extent against the general Government. To this end they waited upon Davis, Benjamin, and other members of the rebel government and sought to prevent the meeting at the African church. They used every argument and entreaty in vain, and themselves positively refused to be present or countenance it in any way.

The statement that Stephens had gone home to Georgia to canvass his State in favor of prolonging the war was entirely unfounded. Stephens declined to offer any counsel and remain in quietness until the end should come. On his arrival in Georgia he was further importuned to take the stump, but he so persistently declined that many of his best Southern friends deserted him.

Highly Interesting.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Secretary Stanton's Health.

The Twenty Thousand Dollar Clause.

The Trial of Miss Harris.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The President gave an audience to-day to a delegation of Virginians, who wished him to see that the Amnesty Proclamation, dispense with the clause which excludes from its benefit persons who are worth more than $20,000. The President, in a free and plain conversation, said he would look at the papers which they presented, but so far he had seen no reason for removing the exception.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Bureau of employments for discharged soldiers and sailors, has furnished 1,500 with employment.

There is a great increase of crime within the past three months.

The *Tribune* says Secretary Stanton is worn down by hard labor, but is not confined in the house.

The *Express* says the President is unfavorably disposed toward the Richmond petition to relax the $20,000 exception clause.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Washington special says in the trial of Miss Harris to-day, for the murder of Treasury clerk Burroughs, witnesses testified that immediately after the murder of Mr. Burroughs had seduced her, and the deed was fully premeditated.

Barbarous Treatment of Union Prisoners

Rebel Plan of Starving Them.

Statement of Hon. Henry S. Foote.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Henry S. Foote, late of the rebel congress, now in Montreal, publishes a card in the *Herald*, concerning the barbaric treatment of Union prisoners at Salisbury, N. C. Touching the Congressional report referred to I have this to say: A month or two anterior to the publication of that report, I received an excitement officer of respectability, that prisoners of war who had been confined in and about Richmond were suffering for want of provisions. He told me that the wicked Secretary Seddon, with a systematic scheme was on foot for subjecting them to starvation; that the Commissary General, the infamous Northerner, Chas. Northwretch, had addressed a communication to Mr. Seddon, Secretary of War, proposing to withhold rations from the prisoners, turning them into his custody, and to give them nothing but bread, and that Mr. Seddon had endorsed the document containing this recommendation, in the affirmative.

He then moved for a committee of investigation in the rebel House of Representatives, but could not succeed. He said, however, that he obtained obviously censured by several members for introducing the subject into the House at all. He persevered however, to obtain the information and succeeded in finding the document above referred to, signed by Northrup and endorsed by Seddon, in the latter adding that the time had come for retaliation upon the prisoners of war of the enemy.

Yellow Fever in North Carolina.

The Town of Menton Destroyed by Fire.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A Fortress Monroe special says the yellow fever prevails in North Carolina, and that strict quarantine is enforced in Hampton Roads on all vessels arriving from the south.

A dispatch states that the town of Menton was nearly destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th inst. No more particulars have been received. Many families are entirely destitute. The day had been celebrated, and the fire took place from the explosion of a rocket in the upper story of a house.

The heat to-day has been oppressive. The thermometer ranged among the nineties.

The Launch of the Corvette Madawaska.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Several thousand spectators assembled at an early hour this morning to witness the launch of the Corvette Madawaska, built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for Mr. B. A. Delano, naval contractor. She is one of the first class speedy vessels ordered in 1865, and from the appearance of other lines of sections as she will make the unparalleled speed of fifteen knots per hour. The launch was a complete success, and was presided over by Admiral Bell, assisted by Lieut. Jungen and Engineer Isherwood. The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Delano.

Rebels to be Tried in Canada.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The *Herald's* Toronto correspondent states that the notorious Larry McDonald, for alleged instigation of the plot to destroy this city by fire, has been admitted to bail in the ridiculous sum of $4,000. He and Cleary, Tunstall and Blackburn are to be tried on the 9th of October.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The steamers City of Boston, Virginia, for Liverpool, and Borussia, for Hamburg, sailed to-day, taking large numbers of passengers, and but only fifteen thousand specie.

Gen. Sickles' Mission.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Gen. Sickles has reported to Secretary Seward the result of his secret mission to South America. Its nature will not be developed yet.

Health of the President and Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The health of the President is much better, and the cabinet during a long session of the Cabinet last evening. Secretary Seward was also present.

Arrival of Steamer Star of the Union.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The steamer Star of the Union, from New Orleans on the 15th, arrived to-night. Among her passengers is Paul Morphy.

"A Power in the Stock Board"—Curious Revelations.

The Troy *Press* is responsible for the following: Our townsman, John Morrissey, is now a "power" in the stock board, as years ago he was in the prize ring. His shrewdness is equal to his muscle. Here is a case in point: A few weeks ago, it will be remembered, John M. Tobin, President of the Hudson River Railroad, resigned his position. John Morrissey was the immediate cause of that resignation, which was brought about under the following circumstances: About a month since, Mr. Tobin "took his chances" at the faro bank of Mr. Morrissey in New York, and in a short time won $80,000. He continued playing until he lost $24,000, when he stopped. Mr. Morrissey demanded his money, which Mr. Tobin refused, but offered to compromise with $10,000. This offer Mr. Morrissey indignantly rejected, but gave Mr. Tobin one week to "settle." The time expired and Tobin was not heard from. Morrissey called upon him and threatened to disgrace him unless he "came to terms." Tobin was inexorable, whereupon Morrissey, true to his word, reported the matter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at the Stock Board, and other resorts of Tobin's. Commodore Vanderbilt heard of it, and certain as fate, in less than a week after, Mr. John M. Tobin resigned the Presidency of the Hudson River Railroad. Much speculation was indulged in at the time by the outside world as to the cause of Tobin's action. But these are the facts as related to us by a gentleman in a position to know them.

"Now, children, who loves all men?" asked a School Inspector. The question was hardly put before a little girl, not four years old, answered quickly, "All women."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

CONSPIRATORS!

ATZEROTT'S CONFESSION.

Highly Important Revelations.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—The *American* received a special report of the confession of Atzerott, which was prepared by one who has known him since his arrest. The details of the plot to abstract and murder the President, which are set forth below were given the author by Atzerott, but a short time before his death:

G. A. Atzerott was born in the Kingdom of Prussia, in 1835, and came to this country with his parents in 1844. He arrived in Baltimore, in which place he resided with his family for only one year, and afterwards, with his parents, moved to Westmoreland county, Va. His father farmed and carried on his business (that of blacksmith) at the Court House. Atzerott was placed as an apprentice to the coach making business at the Court House, where he learned the painting branch. He remained there until 1856, when he went to Washington and worked for Mr. Young, and also for Mr. Dermott, well known coach manufacturers. In 1857 he joined his brother in coach making at Port Tobacco. This he continued four years, when the firm was dissolved. After this he carried on painting in Port Tobacco, until after fall, when he went after J. H. Surratt and a man named Harbine. Surratt induced him to join in the conspiracy for abducting the President. Atzerott's knowledge of men and the country in the vicinity of Port Tobacco, and in fact of all the counties bordering on the Potomac, gave the conspirators a valuable assistance. He was well acquainted with Harold, whom he was not long in finding out, and who was also engaged in the conspiracy. Surratt went several times to Port Tobacco, and often sent to Atzerott to come to Washington. He was known to many in Port Tobacco, and was looked upon as a very weak minded man, and regarded as a very harmless, silly fellow. Surratt introduced Atzerott to Booth, who feasted him, and furnished him with horses, they being hired in Surratt's name, who appeared to be the principal in the absence of Booth. The first meeting of all the conspirators actually engaged was at a saloon in Pennsylvania Avenue, called Gautiers. At this meeting O'Laughlin, Arnold, Booth, Surratt, Harold and Atzerott were present. Harold left in a buggy with carbines. The plan was to seize the coach and bring it to Surratt. Harold was in the box and make for T. B. by way of old fields to the Potomac in the vicinity of Narcotico creek, where a man was waiting with men to carry over the party, the boat capable of carrying 15 men, and large flat bottom battoaux, purchased by Booth from two men named Browner and Smoat. This plan failed, the President not coming as intended. Harold went to the room at Surratt's to Washington, Atzerott remained quiet some time. Booth went north, Arnold and O'Laughlin to Baltimore, Payne or Wood for New York. Surratt remained at home about this time arrested, this alarmed Surratt and he left with Mrs. Slatter for the north. This was about the 2d of April.

The next plan was to visit the theatre on the night the President was expected there; it was arranged that Surratt, Atzerott and Harold were the box: Arnold, Laughlin and Payne were to act some important part in getting him out. Harold, Surratt and Atzerott were to stand by the horses, and an actor was to be secured to put out the gas. Booth represented that the best assistant he had was an actor in this plan, Surratt and Booth were to be on stage. The rope which was prepared, and to be kept at Kerr's, was to be stretched across the road to impede the progress of the horses. The route at this time was the same as before, except that they were to cross the Eastern Branch Bridge, this being the nearest route to Surratt's farm, and spoke of going to Richmond and opening a theatre, and promised to give Atzerott employment. It was supposed that Booth had a pass for Booth to arrange his going to Richmond when affairs was renewed again. He had taken rooms at the Kirkwood House, and on the 14th called on him and left his pistol and coat in the room and told him Booth wished to see him at the Herndon House. Atzerott went to the place and met Booth and Harold. Booth asked Atzerott if he had killed "Harold has more courage, he will do it, go get your horses. What will become of you, my love?" Atzerott asked. Booth said he was well known. Atzerott said to Harold "We must not disturb Mr. Johnson. Harold laughed and said he believed he had killed him." Followed by Atzerott, who expressed himself as fearful that harm might be done Mr. Johnson. Harold left togo and see Booth. I went to Foster Bay, Harold came to me and said Booth wished to see him. Atzerott did not return to the Kirkwood House.

That night Booth told Atzerott that Surratt was in the city. Atzerott did not see Booth after leaving him at the Herndon House, and the next day heard of the murder. He called and first heard of the murder about half past ten, while passing in the avenue, cavalry coming in the opposite direction. He threw away his knife that night, and parted with his pistol the next morning to a friend in Georgetown. He had nothing to say at any of the meetings; he knew nothing about the rope found with Spangler; he believed Spangler to be innocent as far as he knew. Booth, Surratt, Harold, Payne, Mrs. Surratt remark that he had money. New York and would get some. At one time in the spring or late in the winter, Booth, Surratt, Harold, John Surratt and Major Barron, formerly of the rebel army, left Washington together. They got lost on the road and Booth stopped to stay at Surrattsville, the the others went to the Potomac. Major Barron returned. He did not think Major Barron had anything to do with the conspiracy. Only Booth's plans to obtain entrance into the Secretary of State's house was an invention, which, if successful, would have been his first act. Booth had made the acquaintance of a woman of strong Southern feelings, living not far from the Secretary's house, who was to introduce him to the servant, who was to be introduced to Booth and by this means he would learn some thing of the location of the Secretary's bed.

Booth was well acquainted with Mudd, and had letters of introduction to him. Booth and Atzerott spent two weeks before the murder in Charles county, Maryland, and came to Dr. Mudd's for the supply of the party on their way to Richmond with the President.

O'Laughlin has made no confession, as far as it is publicly known, but he has confessed to the original conspiracy. He denied any knowledge of the murder of the President or the attempt on Seward's life. There is no doubt he knew much of the whole affair. Although an *alibi* was tried to be made out, there is no doubt that Lafayette Baptist Church Station is house, as charged in the testimony before the commission.

THE CASE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

He will be Tried by Military Commission

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Now that the conspiracy trial is over, and the sentences of the Military Commission have been approved, it is probable the same definite action concerning the trial of Jeff. Davis. It is should be determined to try him for high crimes, the Government will, of course, take place before a civil tribunal, but from present indications it is more than probable that he will be tried by the Military Commission as the leader or instigator of the conspiracy, for it is said in good quarters that there is nearly discovered proofs against him in this connection.

Arrest of the Murderer of the Joyce Children.

BOSTON, July 9.—Detectives Jones and Heath arrested at Fort Independence yesterday, John Stewart, who enlisted in the regular army, a few days ago, on suspicion of being the murderer of the Joyce children. He had resided in West Roxbury, near the scene of the tragedy, and was a notorious bounty jumper, having joined and deserted from several regiments under assumed names. The evidence against him is said to be very strong. Stewart is twenty-five years of age, and says he was born in Ireland. He has a mother living in Pennsylvania.

Affairs in Virginia.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The *Herald's* Richmond, Chesburg, and Norfolk correspondence confirms the latest dispatches. Martial law has been re-established in Norfolk, owing to the riotous conduct prevailing there. There is still much suffering from destitution in Richmond. It is ascertained that there is much more old Virginia tobacco on hand in the country about Lynchburg than had been anticipated. Affairs in Portsmouth are progressing satisfactorily. The mayor appears to be the right man in the right place.

Intercepted Letter from Jeff. Davis.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The *Times* says: It is stated that Jeff. Davis has written a letter to Charles O'Conner, one of his counsel, which has been intercepted by the authorities, probably on account of some expressions it has contain. It is further understood that an application from O'Conner for an interview with Davis has been denied.

Depredations of Guerrillas.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says: The town of Franklin, La., was recently sacked by guerrillas, and five United States Treasury agents, who went in search of cotton in the interior, it is supposed have been murdered by them.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The steamship Britania, from Glasgow; Star of the South, and Republic, from New Orleans, arrived to-day. The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool 28th, via Queenstown 29th, arrived at midnight. News anticipated by the Belgian.

The Richmond "Dispatch."

NEW YORK, July 9.—A Richmond telegram says: Mr. Cowardin, publisher of the Richmond *Dispatch*, has asked permission to republish his paper. He does not manifest any repentence for his course.

The Amnesty Proclamation.

The Twenty Thousand Dollar Clause.

Visit of Virginians to the President.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—President Johnson was waited on yesterday by Messrs. James A. Jones, R. A. Lancaster, W. H. Haxall and J. L. Appoe, son, representatives of merchants and others of Virginia, who wished him to amend the amnesty proclamation by striking out the thirteenth exception—the twenty thousand dollar clause. They represented that this feature interfered with the development of industry by building

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1865.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Writers of anonymous communications only contribute to the waste b. k.t.

A Practical Argument.

The Detroit *Tribune*, an excellent journal, though not entirely sound on the Tariff question, is urging Eastern capitalists to come to the West and build manufactories. "As regards woolen manufactures," it says, "the West offers a yet more inviting field. Why in the name of common sense should the great bulk of the eight million pounds of wool which Michigan annually produces be sent to the East at a heavy expense, and then brought back to the West when manufactured? Those capitalists who shall engage in woollen manufactures in the West will put the Eastward and Westward freight now paid on Western wool in their own pockets as a small portion of their gains. What the West now wants before all else is manufactures, on a new England scale, and it is the interest of New England capitalists to provide her with them."

The *Tribune* states the case truthfully, but it ought to know that however earnest it may be, unless American capital and labor can have protection from foreign competition, it will be useless to expect manufacturers to thrive or expand. But give adequate protection, and Michigan and all the West will become manufacturing districts, labor will be employed in many ways now unknown; the products of the soil will find a market at home, and the producer will receive the profits which now go into the pockets of others, in the shape of commissions, and for transportation and handling. It is a fact which free traders admit, if British manufacturers are not permitted to import their wares into this market, they will come themselves and manufacture here, consume our products, employ our labor, and keep the business and profits in our country, and thus help bear the burthen of taxation. This is just what our Detroit cotemporary is praying for, and yet, in common with others, is not disposed to give a cordial support to the only policy whereby such a state of prosperity can be realized.

Michigan wants New England to come there and manufacture, instead of taking the wool and breadstuffs to New England, to be brought back in cloth. This is rational, and is based on the soundest of ideas. Now expand it to national proportions. Instead of exporting a thousand things, the balance to be made up of the vital element, gold, to be brought back in goods and wares, on which foreign capital and labor make the profits, let us manufacture in our own country, where, as in Michigan, we have everything requisite. If the argument of the *Tribune* is worth anything, as between Michigan and New England, we conclude it is of equal force, as between the United States and other countries, from which we are purchasing goods we might manufacture ourselves.

All Work and no Play.

There is a principal in human nature, that has been enunciated in various forms, by philosophers, moral sts and poets. It is expressed with great simplicity by an anonymous writer, in the words "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." We deem it no perversion of this humane suggestion in behalf of juvenile vivacity, to carry the application of it to large cities, some intermission of toil, some occasional resting times besides the night, some leisure for recreation, appear to be necessary, for the health, vigor, virtue and joy of large towns and cities.

We do not think an occasional holiday answers the purpose; especially with the temptations of drinking places open, and those the only places many people have to resort to. We need places of resort that are safe, pleasant, refreshing, improving, out-door places for walking, promenading, strolling. We do not want eating and drinking places. These matters we can attend to better at home. But we need a park, a walk, a b.t ward, where with wives and children, we can saunter for a leisure hour, after business, to enjoy the fresh air, the salutations of friends and the sight of respectable strangers, and to feel that there is something in the world for us besides working, eating and sleeping.

We may learn from old cities; old New York for many years aired itself and had pleasant walks and laughing chit-chats on the Battery and in other places called parks. But the flattery was invaded by emigrants and business; the Park became a little inclosed pleasure door yard to the City Hall, intolerable for the noise, and mainly used for short cuts from Chatham street to Broadway. St. John's Park and Madison Square became mere local concerns on a small scale, for the children of the neighborhood with their nurses. The city outgrew them and longed for something manly and grand. The Central Park is a thing for the whole city and for all time, large enough never to be crowded, with variety sufficient to gratify all tastes, and with adaptations to make it attractive at any season of the year.

Pittsburgh is all work and no play. Allegheny is not much better. Joyous and innocent juvenility is a myth in them. If the cities would unite and improve the spacious commons, for a public boulevard, with shaded walks and a few graveled roads for drives, with three or four fountains, and seats at convenient intervals, with a space for ball playing in summer and skating in winter, we might have the very thing we need, and no contemptible thing either. The spirits of our cities are actually drooping for want of some such big toy to cheer us up; we are in danger of becoming absolutely dull by overworking. Such a place as we have sketched, "far removed from noise and smoke," would brighten us up amazingly.

Our Armies.

The disbanding of our armies is a work almost as sublime and wonderful, as their formation was. Three months have not elapsed since they were in the field, in all the storm and excitement of war, marching, forming junctions, fortifying, fighting, chasing the enemy, achieving victory. Now they are disintegrated, disbanded, mustered out, returned to their homes, harvesting, working in shops, studying, practicing law, preaching. Most of them having laid aside the arms and habiliments of war, can be recognized as soldiers only by the remaining bronze color of their cheeks, as they are engaged in the pursuits of of peaceful industry.

The decision and energy shown by the Government, in getting out of the war, as soon as its purpose was accomplished, are as great as it showed in going into it, when it was required by stern necessity to do so. Knowing its war work to be done and well done, when the rebels laid down their arms, the Government laid aside its own. The victory being complete, the contest was ended. The Government assured of its triumph, almost before the rebels knew how hopeless was their cause, began to dispose of its ships, to store away its arms, to sell its stock, to bring things down to a peace establishment. Safe, free and strong is the Union, with such a people and such a Government.

The Republican Example.

In the admirable letter of the President to the Gettysburg committee, are two thoughts which connected are very suggestive. The one is, that the Government has come out of the late formidable insurrection safe and united; and the other, that our relations with all foreign nations are peaceful and happy.

This not only is proper ground of thankfulness to God, but also shows that we have, as a nation, the legitimate influence in the world to which we are entitled. We have no occasion to back it with unseemly boasting, or to attempt any other republican propagandism than that of an attractive example. This is working its results, as seen in the confidence of capitalists in our securities, and in the augmented tide of immigration. The active propagandism of its principles and institutions was fatal to the French republic, of the last century. Liberty cannot be forced upon any people. The attempt to do it would be a costly experiment and a failure. Such an attempt does not accord with the aspirations of the American people, or with their hereditary and established policy. A good example is all we can offer in this respect.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Their is a fair prospect of this great oceanic thought-conductor being cometed very soon. To-day, the 10th, was fixed on for the starting of the Great Eastern with its precious cargo, to be strung along the bottom of the "wasty deep" from shore to shore. Success to attend the enterprise.

We notice the price proposed to be charged for the transmission of dispatches. It seems to be high. Five dollars a word looks like a premium on silence, but perhaps it is as little as the case will allow. The calculation of prices and profits, while so many risks and uncertainties still hang over the enterprise, appears somewhat like the milk-maid's distant anticipations of a fine, green silk gown, to issue from the well invested contents of the pail which she carried on her head.

The success of the cable telegraph will be the occasion of much joy to people in both hemispheres. Perhaps it may be a new bond of peace, as well as source of profit and pleasure.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—If no change in the arrangements has been made, the Great Eastern will start on the Atlantic Cable Expedition to-day. In case everything goes off successfully, the w re will be laid in about two weeks. If "continuity" becomes perfect, shall we n t ce.-ebrate?

Department of State.

It is authoritatively denied that Mr. SEWARD has tendered his resignation to President JOHNSON, or that a change in the Department of State is contemplated. Mr. SEWARD, after great peril and suffering, has reappeared at his post, and it is not too much to say that the people of this country recognize in him its ripest statesman. He has fairly won this distinction. His countrymen wish him to retain the office he holds with such credit to himself and advantage to the Republic, as long as his strength will permit him to perform its duties. He has not only conducted our foreign affairs with eminent ability and success throughout a period of unequaled peril, but he has many questions of great magnitude to close up. No one wishes to see them transferred to other hands; all feel he has the ability to conduct them, and no one would deny him the fame to be won in performing the difficult task.

A Point in History.

In a speech at Cincinnati, Gen. SHERMAN, cleared up a point in history, by asserting that the great Georgia Campaign was planned at the Burnet House in that city, at a conference at which Gen. GRANT and Gen. SHERMAN were the only persons present. "When Gen. GRANT and myself ended the conference," said Gen. SHERMAN, "we separated—he to go to Richmond and I to Atlanta, and the result has been just as we planned it here in 1864."

By giving this piece of testimony Gen. SHERMAN not only does what is creditable to himself, but does justice to Gen. GRANT. Thus we see that the great operations, which culminating, brought down the rebellion with almost a single crash, were the offspring of the Lieutenant General's fruitful intellect,—a fact not essential to his fame, but at once settling a point in history.

H. Winter Davis on Suffrage.

The telegraph has reported MR. DAVIS, in his Chicago oration, as having taken strong ground in favor of negro suffrage. There is considerable difference between the popular terms, and what MR. DAVIS really said. He defined his position to be as follows:

A law immediately prescribing universal suffrage is the only issue of reorganization; or, better still, let this Congress pass this by their two-third majority, which then have, as an amendment to the Constitution, and let this be submitted before the Legislatures adjourn, for their confirmation. (Applause.) And when it shall have received the assent of three-fourths of those that are now recognized as States, let them instantly proclaim it as the fundamental law of the land—the supreme law, as valid and binding as the Constitution itself, of which they will have made it part, which no event in the future except the triumph of slavery again over free institutions, can ever shake or call in question.

This is sensible and much better policy than demanding that that President shall enact such a law himself, and denouncing him for not doing it.

THE FIRST TOBACCO SALE IN RICHMOND.—On the last day of June the first tobacco sale took place in Richmond. It was an event of importance, and nearly related to "reconstruction." Says the *Whig*: "It was a refreshing and encouraging sight to see the old merchants—the sellers and buyers, once more congregated at a public mart, and resuming their former vocation with the spirit and buoyancy which the restoration of peace, and the privileges of unrestricted commerce, were so well calculated to inspire."

NEW ROUTE FROM WASHINGTON.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will commence locating the branch from Washington to Point of Rocks this week. RICHARD RANDOLPH, Esq., will have charge of the survey. The length of the road will be about forty miles. Is it not time for Pittsburgh to move in behalf of the old but still important idea of a direct connection with Point of Rocks?

IT WOULD seem that Norfolk was unequal to a civil government, therefore martial law has been proclaimed there. By the direction of the President, Mr. TANS, the newly elected Mayor, has been superseded by General O. L. MANN, who governs by a company of soldiers for a police. The President evidently *has* a policy, which means something.

THE Harrisburgh *Telegraph* has been enlarged and typographically improved. To persons wanting a paper at the capital, we cheerfully recommend the *Telegraph*.

General Intelligence.

Nearly half of the hogs in and about Williamstown, Grant county, Ky., have died of hog cholera, and it has not yet ceased.

A writer in the New Orleans *Times*, saying that himself is a retired planter," urges the introduction of Chinese labor for cotton plantations.

The net earning of the gas-works in Philadelphia, as ascertained from the report of the trustees of the works, has amounted to over $700,000 within two years past.

The St. Louis County Court has appropriated $8000 towards defraying the expenses of the proposed commercial convention there in October.

The Department of State has been officially informed that the Spanish government proposes issuing orders to the Captain General of Cuba to relax the rules of blockade with regard to the insurgent ram Stonewall, now at Havana.

The house, barn and brewery of Chas. Kunze, corner of Fort and Thomason streets, Detroit were destroyed by fire at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th inst. Loss $4,000; insured for $1,000.

A heavy hail storm passed over portions of Manchester, Conewago and Newberry townships, York county, Penn'a., on Thursday last, about noon, doing considerable damage to the growing crops.

A large number of freedmen and refugees are left in most destitute circumstances in St. Louis, by the withdrawal of government support. Several a large number of sick are utterly helpless. The Common Council has decided to take care of the latter at the City and Quarantine Hospitals.

The train which brought Gen. Grant from New York to Albany, on Tuesday last, did the distance in three hours and forty-three minutes. It came through on the Harlem road, which is one hundred and fifty-four miles long—some ten miles longer than the Hudson River road. This is the best time ever made in the State of New York.

A wild man has been seen in Niagara county, New York. The Lockport *Journal* says: "If the accounts we get are correct, he is one of the rarest specimens of humanity. Organized bands of men have been out to take him; but hitherto, by his fleetness, he has eluded them. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity of his roving ground."

Myriads of worms have appeared on the cotton plantations across the river from New Orleans. Although appearing upon the cotton plant, they have done no injury yet; but the greatest apprehension is felt. It is believed that they are a different species from the army worm, which appeared last year, and hopes are entertained by some that they will prove harmless.

The town of Denton, (Md.,) has suffered a terrible calamity. The entire business portion of the town was burned on the evening of the 4th. Not a single store, shop or hotel was left, and many families were left entirely destitute. The people had celebrated the Fourth with much enthusiasm, and this terrible fire originated from a rocket thrown into the upper story of Mr. Hardcastle's store.

A Chicago grand jury having found indictments against the keepers of more than one hundred houses of ill-fame in that city, the police on Monday night made a descent upon ninety-four houses, capturing that number of keepers. They were all admitted to bail in five hundred dollars. More than one hundred thousand dollars worth of jewelry was captured with the crowd.

The proprietors of the Detroit papers, having determined to control their own business, without the dictation of the Typographical Union, gave their employees notice of the fact on the 1st of July. The consequence was a strike, and the result is that the papers are issued as usual, good and competent hands having been found, ready to work for liberal wages, without aspiring to dictate the general management of other men's business.

The project of building a bridge, or bridges, across the Mississippi, at St. Louis is again revived, and discussed with much earnestness. An application will be made for a national charter, and the Legislature of Illinois and Missouri will also be asked to concur. Capital has been pledged to back the enterprise, and it is now probable that it will be put through in a reasonable time to completion. It is also proposed to purchase grounds at some central and accessible point in the city for a general railroad depot.

The Detroit *Advertiser* says: "The members of the Typographical Union of this city, now on a strike, on account of the refusal of employers, propose starting a daily journal to vindicate their claimed rights, and generally damage their enemies. The first number will probably make its appearance this afternoon, and this type, furniture, etc., of the deceased *Workingman's Advocate*, will be used for the purpose. We cannot conceive of any more speedy method for sinking the available funds of the strikers.

On Tuesday week a disastrous hail storm passed through the town of Durham, Maine, striking a swath of several miles across into Lisbon and other towns, and covering the ground for more than an inch in depth. Growing crops were levelled, and corn utterly destroyed. A number of valuable orchards were destroyed. The hailstones fell in sheets—some of them as large as hens eggs, and after the shower cart loads of them could be shoveled up in a small space. Limbs of trees an inch in diameter were cut off by the hail. It was altogether the most severe hail storm ever known in that section, accompanied by a terrific wind.

THE wheat harvest is progressing in some parts of the West, and from all quarters, with scarcely an exception, the reports are very gratifying. The Northwest is raising more grain the present year than it has raised in any previous year—all kinds of grain, but especially wheat and corn. Oats and barley, however, are by no means neglected. All kinds of crops promise magnificently.

HANGING THE ASSASSINS.

A Woman's Sympathy for Mrs. Surratt—What kind of Woman was She? War—Indian Murders—Slavery—The Assassination.

Letter from Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1865.

Long before this reaches you Mrs. Surratt will have suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and my pity for her fate cannot add one drop to that ocean of sympathy which threatens to wash away the land-marks between vice and virtue in making them equally safe; but when justice is satisfied, we may profitably consider the extent of complicity in that crime for which Mrs. Surratt suffered. God only knows how she suffered!

It is customary to represent her as a monster with an unlimited amount of cunning and cruelty in her face; but she is simply a representative Southern woman, no better or worse than the majority of Southern women. I know those who have known her as the belle and beauty of her county, the petted, spoiled favorite of friends, the idol of parents, husband and children. Her face, and indeed her whole figure, while on trial, was soft, rounded, tender and motherly. Her large gray eyes alone gave indication of reserved strength. Her behavior, during that long and terrible ordeal, was full of delicacy and dignity. She made no scenes, as a weak or vain woman would have done. When her daughter came into Court, and, with quivering lip and streaming eye, appeared on the point of breaking down, with a gesture of command and entreaty, she restrained her. All the long, hot days she sat with her heavy mourning veil down, and a large, palm-leaf fan held between her face and the crowds who gathered and crushed and struggled to gaze at her, as if she had been an alligator—hundreds of persons in these crowds making the most insulting remarks in her hearing.

Your readers are no doubt familiar with the form of the Court room, and know that her position was in the southwest corner facing the cast, and that a door leads in from an anti-room on the south, about four feet from the railing behind which she sat. On my one visit I had a chair close to the wall behind this door and the railing, so that I was within less than two feet of the rail, with orders to keep that space clear—but the press at the door for entrance was so great that I gradually moved my chair until it was close to the rail, and sat there an hour before being discovered. During all that time she leaned her head wearily, against the wall, and by changing hands kept her hands steadily before her face, and every few minutes a low, stifled moan escaped her. Man and woman stood at the door, and stretched, craned, or, having gained entrance, stood coolly and made such remarks as "Where's Mrs. Surratt?" "I want to see *her*." "Oh, goodness, just look if she isn't pretending to be modest!" "I wish I could see her face better!" "Isn't *she* a devil?" "She looks like a devil!" "Hasn't she a horrid face?" "I hope they'll hang her—tee, hee, hee!" All these remarks, and more such, some of them again and again, and often accompanied by coarse laughter, I heard during the two hours and a half I sat near her, and she must have heard them as distinctly as I did. They were evidently meant for her.

It appeared to me so cruel and cowardly thus to insult a prisoner in chains that I could not refrain from answering, and several times said: "She has *not* a bad face. She has a good face, and if she had not, it is cowardly to insult her!"

She dropped her fan and looked at me with such an expression of gratitude as I shall never forget. I looked full into her eyes; nine were were not dry, while hers filled with heavy tears.

Several asked me if "I was a friend of Mrs. Surratt," so strange did any pity for her appear.

Once she arose and made an effort to touch her counsel with her fan as he passed out of the dock. I could hear her say, in a low tone, to him, and on offering to have him called she thanked me in a low, sad, sweet tone. I became a suspicious character and an officer came and planted himself between us to see that there was no communication. I afterwards applied to the authorities for leave to visit her but it could not be granted. Perhaps it was best she should be thus isolated from human sympathy, but I thought and still think it a grave mistake.

Mrs. Surratt now on trial for a crime committed by her in person and in revenge for a private wrong, has been visited, and pitied, and lionized. Where was the just ground for this marked difference?

The conspirators plead that their plot was a war measure, and will in the future be held legitimate war ends and assassination begins?

When the Sioux, in Minnesota, in 1862 met, in council, the soldiers' families, and of their white neighbors, some warriors hesitated from the consequences, but the leader, Little Crow, an educated Indian and one well acquainted with the customs of civilization, told them that the loan's heart is soft, not like Indian heart. Indian catch prisoner, kill him. White man catch, (hesitate, feel) kill, give him blankets, never hurt prisoner.

On this assurance the conscientious scruples of the doubters were overcome, the council adjourned and commenced operations. The friends who had fed them, eaten salt with them, those to whom they were indebted for shelter from all that firing, being made targets of, as it were, without the privilege of replying through the means of their own lead. Nevertheless, it was this fact that, we doubt not, saved General Sherman's life.

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I totally repudiate the plea of barbarism as a shield to ward off the punishment of crime. It is because they are barbarous that the death penalty is necessary to protect civilization from the exercise of their savage instincts. Amongst civilized people a milder form of punishment will answer; but, while it is necessary to deprive the savage murderer of life in order to deter other savages from the commission of similar crimes, the punishment should be unaccompanied by unnecessary cruelty.

Fifty years ago the Southern people scarcely dreamed of justifying slavery except on the score of necessity. They acknowledged it wrong, but thought it profitable, and deliberately chose to continue that wrong for the sake of the profit. Then God took away the light they had rejected, and "gave them one to believe a lie, that they might be destroyed. In the full belief of that "lie," they have recently held that slavery was a divine institution. They inaugurated and carried on the late war, and perpetrated the sickening crimes which so shocks the civilized world, in the full belief that they had a right to commit them; and, in what are any of these crimes worse than those they have been committing for the past two hundred years—a time in which we have been their accomplices? While justice and self-preservation demand that freedom and civilization shall be protected by such punishments as will command the respect and future good behavior of our barbarous enemies, we should not forget that for two years we carried on a fearful war for the privilege of continuing our partnership in the great barbarism of the nineteenth century. That God forced us into the position of championship for civilization is little credit to us, and personal bitterness to our late allies is out of taste. Of the unfortunate Mrs. Surratt, who risked and lost her own life, and perilled what was still more precious, the life of her darling son, in what, I believe, she thought a solemn duty to her country, let us think in deep commiseration as one suffering not only for her own sin, but for our great national crime.

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An Incident in the Siege of Corinth—How General Sherman's Life was Endangered and Saved.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "During the advance upon Corinth, in May of 1862, an incident occurred which placed General Sherman directly in range and within easy gunshot of the videttes that covered the front of the Second Division of the Army of the Tennessee, at that time commanded by General Davis, and which, but for a doubt that existed in the mind of the officer commanding the guard, would have deprived the army of that General who has since become so famous.

"The line of videttes had been established early in the morning, under fire of the enemy's pickets, at a point near where the main Corinth and Purdy road was intersected by the road leading from Chawalla to Hamburg. The line was not strong, being composed merely of two companies of cavalry, whose duty it was to watch the movements of the enemy, if any were made, and, in case of attack, to give the alarm.

"The line had been pushed out far to the front, and nothing separated it from that of the enemy save a shallow valley that lay between a couple of rounded hilltops, from the opposite side of which, throughout the entire day, the rebels kept up a continual firing, cutting off the leaves over the heads of our videttes, and occasionally barking the trees behind which they were posted.

"The day had been one of alarms. Half a dozen had occurred, and entire volleys had been sent fruitless from the enemy at the handful that opposed them at that point; but scarcely a shot had been fired in return. The rebels kept themselves hidden, and only exposed their whereabouts by the puff of smoke that followed the discharge of their pieces. A battle at that time was not desirable, and the officer in command of this little guard had given the strictest order that no shot should be fired save at his direct command. The men chafed and fretted somewhat, but obeyed. It did not seem just right that they should be compelled to endure all that firing, being made targets of, as it were, without the privilege of replying through the means of their own lead. Nevertheless, it was this fact that, we doubt not, saved General Sherman's life.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA OIL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this company will be due and payable on or before

THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1865,

At the office of the Company, No. 109 Fourth street.

jy13dtd B. F. VANDEVORT, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

A handsome highly spirited BAY HORSE, who has been used only under the saddle; and is owned by an officer, who has no further use for him. Apply at

JACKSON'S STABLE,
Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

jy10-3t

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Managers of the company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of 6 Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, forthwith.

jy10-3t W. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PA., PITTSBURGH, July 8th, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 19TH INST., inclusive, for building the following new Bridges: One over Bull Creek, on the line between Perry and West Deer townships, on the road leading from Millertown to the Kittanning road, and one over Thompson's Run, at Black's church, on the line between Wilkins and Patton townships.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application.

By direction of County Commissioners,

jy10-6td&1tw HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

PARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated with us JOHN R. WATSON and JAMES M. CARSON. The business will hereafter be carried on under the name and style of BAILIFF, BROWN & CO. All persons knowing themselves indebted to us will please call and settle; and all persons having claims against us will please present them for payment at our office, No. 55 FEDERAL STREET, to JOHN R. WATSON, who is authorized to use the name of the firm, and settle all accounts.

BAILIFF & BROWN.

Allegheny City, July 1st, 1865. jy10-2w

SALE OF HARNESS AND SADDLES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEP

The Daily Commercial

THE CLOUD.

BY SHELLEY.

I bring fresh showers for the thirsting flowers,
From the seas and the streams;
I bear light shade for the leaves when laid
In their noon-day dreams.
From my wings are shed the dews that waken
The sweet buds every one,
When rocked to rest on their mother's breast,
As she dances about the sun.
I wield the flail of the lashing hail,
And whiten the green plains under,
And then again I dissolve in rain,
And laugh as I pass in thunder.

I sift the snow on the mountain below,
And their great pines groan aghast;
And all the night 'tis my pillow white,
While I sleep in the arms of the blast.
Sublime on the towers of my skyey bowers
Lightning my pilot sits;
In a cavern under is fettered the thunder:
It struggles and howls at its fits.
Over earth and ocean with gentle motion
This light is guiding me,
Lured by the love of the genii that move
In the depths of the purple sea;
Over the rills and the crags and the hills,
Over the lakes and the plains,
Wherever he dreams, under mountains or streams,
The spirit he loves remains;
And I all the while bask in heaven's blue smile,
Whilst he is dissolving in rains.

The sanguine sunrise, with his meteor eyes,
And his burning plumes outspread,
Leaps on the back of my sailing rack,
When the morning star shines dead.
As on the jag of a mountain crag,
Which earthquake rocks and swings,
An eagle alit one moment may sit
In the light of its golden wings.
And when sunset may breathe, from the lit sea beneath,
Its odors of rest and love,
And the crimson pall of eve may fall
From the depth of heaven above,
With wings folded I rest on mine airy nest,
As still as a brooding dove.

That orbed maiden, with fire laden,
Whom mortals call the moon,
Glides glimmering o'er my fleece-like floor,
By the midnight breezes strewn;
And whenever the beat of her unseen feet,
Which only the angels hear,
May have broken the woof of my tent's thin roof,
The stars peep behind her and peer;
And I laugh to see them whirl and flee,
Like a swarm of golden bees,
When I widen the rent of my wind-built tent,
Till the calm rivers, lakes and seas,
Like strips of the sky fallen through me on high,
Are paved with the moon and these.

I am the daughter of earth and water,
And the nursling of the sky;
I pass through the pores of the ocean and shores;
I change but I cannot die.
For after the rain, with never a stain,
The pavilion of heaven is bare,—
And the winds and the sunbeams with their convex gleams
Build up the blue dome of air,
I silently laugh at my own cenotaph,
And out of the caverns of rain,
Like a child from the womb, like a ghost from the tomb,
I arise and unbuild it again.

[From the American Publisher's Circular.]

News of Literature.

A stenographer of the French *Moniteur* says that M. Dupin, the elder, is the fastest speaker in France; he speaks twenty-four lines of the *Moniteur* in a minute; M. Thiers speaks twenty-two; M. Rouher between eighteen and twenty; M. Jules Favre fifteen, and M. Jules Simon fourteen. The reporter says it is excessively difficult to follow Messrs. Dupin and Thiers. It may be interesting in this connection to quote a passage from Gibbon's "Autobiography": "As I was waiting in the manager's room, I had the curiosity to inquire of the short-hand writer how many words a rapid and ready orator might pronounce in an hour? From 7,000 to 7,500 was the reply. The medium of 7,200 will afford 120 words in a minute. But this computation will only apply to the English language. Of a truth the average number of words in a line of the *Moniteur* is eight; this would make M. Dupin speak 192 words in a minute, M. Thiers 176, M. Rouher between 144 and 160, M. Jules Favre 120, and M. Jules Simon 112.—*Paris Letter.*

M. Auguste Barbier is about to publish a new volume of Satires.

M. Victor Cousin has returned to Paris from Cannes, in excellent health; he brings with him the corrected proof-sheets of "The Youth of Mazarin," another historical study of the seventeenth century.

The last day's sale of J. Techener's "reserved books" amounted to 147,000f. This is said to be the largest sum of money ever received here in a single day at a book sale. One day of the sale of M. Solar's library reached 116,000f.; and one day of the sale of M. Leopold Double's library 118,000f. were taken in.

It is a little odd that at least three of our important publishing firms are in the hands of the fair sex: Madame Ollendorff, Madame Dupraz, and M'lle Guillaumin.

One of those painfully idle animals, called statisticians, has discovered that the French Academy contains five octogenarians, ten sexagenarians, fifteen quinquagenarians, three quadragenarians, one trentenarian, and that the total of the ages of all the academicians is two thousand six hundred and eleven years.

The subscription organized in favor of the late E. J. Proudhon's family has reached the sum of 40,000f., although the list was circulated only among his immediate personal friends, none of whom were wealthy.

In a "Monography of Champagne Wines," by M. Fievet, he states that not a single bottle of the Widow Cliquet's champagne is sold in France; she is under contract to English and German wine merchants to sell them every bottle of wine she makes; Frenchmen, who wish it, must import it from England or Germany.

GERMAN PHILOLOGY.—The Leipsic Senate, at the request of ten of the ablest university professors of Germany, have allowed Dr. R. Hildebrandt, sixth professor of the High College at St. Thomas, to take from his usual labors the time necessary to continue and complete the German Dictionary, commenced by the Brothers Grimm. Accordingly, his salary remaining undiminished, his lessons will be reduced from eighteen to eight hours weekly for the term of 2 more years.

ANCIENT ENGLISH-MADE PAPER.—A correspondent of *The Reader*, referring to the fact that linen paper manufactured in England as early as 1588, is to be seen in the Record Office, in London, declares that he has in his collection a letter of King John of France, written at Windsor, immediately on his arrival in England, prisoner of Edward the Black Prince, after the battle of Poictiers, and dated November, 1356, exactly thirty-two years before the date of these legal rolls. This interesting and historical letter is addressed to his son Charles, afterwards Charles the Wise, and it is supposed to be the oldest autograph of a European sovereign in existence. It is written upon strong, closely wire-wove paper, and evidently made from a coarse linen pulp, in which small portions of the fibre of the flax can be seen glistening on the surface with the naked eye. The ink, after the lapse of more than five hundred years, is as fresh as if the letter had been written yesterday." He adds that "the Rev. Edward Trollope, who has published the most carefully compiled account of King John's captivity in England, informs us that there was an extensive manufactory of paper at Lincoln, his own county, long before the arrival of the royal captive at Somerton Castle."

EXPLORATION OF AFRICA.—Dr. Livingstone is about proceeding upon an exploration to the district between the north of Lake Nyassa and the south of Lake Tanganyika. As British Consul for the native races of Eastern Africa, he has a salary of £500 a year. A private friend has paid £1,000 towards the new expedition, the Royal Geographical Society promises £200, and the Foreign Office will give as much more.

Brief Miscellany.

BORROWING TROUBLE.—"The worst evils (says the proverb) "are those which never arrive."

By way of practical counsel to all borrowers of trouble, I would say—Face the real difficulties and troubles of life, and you won't have time for practising the art of self tormenting The most contented people in the world are those who are most occupied in alleviating, with Christian heart and hand, the sorrows that flesh is heir to. Visit the homes of ignorance and poverty and vice, and in the face of the terrible realities you will there witness, your own petty cares will seem as nothing. The anxieties of the fancy will vanish altogether, while you will be far better able to bear those burdens which, though real, will seem light to you by comparison.—*One Own Fireside.*

WINE DRINKING IN ITALY.—The following, which an intelligent gentleman, long resident in Italy, furnishes the *Episcopal Recorder*, is worthy of careful consideration in this connection: English men, accustomed to the fiery wines and liquors used in their own cold and damp country, find themselves able to drink large quantities of Italian wines without intoxication, and therefore declare them harmless. Americans gladly believe, this, and moreover, that it is all right, and according to native custom to drink them clear, and by the pint; while in truth the natives themselves stand aghast at the amount more or less safely imbibed by American and British tourists.

Drunkenness is a vice almost unknown among Italian gentlemen. One who is once seen drunk is forever thereafter disgraced, and is shunned by his acquaintances. We wish this were the case on this side of the Atlantic! We are sure that this vile vice which meets us at every step, will never be arrested until a stern, strong, outspoken public opinion will be brought to bear against it. When will this be? When Christian men and Christian women are ready to speak and to act according to their responsibilities, and not before.

Italian gentlemen invariably drink their wine mixed with water, and we have never seen one take more than a very small tumbler full at any one meal; but we cannot say the same of the Italian peasants, whether he be a resident of city or of the country.

PATRIOTIC DODGE.—It is related that in the town of Richmond, Indiana, a wealthy Quaker, whose four beautiful horses were the admiration of the place, was asked to aid pecuniarily in the formation of a cavalry regiment. He replied, "Friend, thou knowest that I cannot give thee money or horses for the war—war is wicked—but as for four horses, it is true that two will serve my need; and, friend, I will say this to thee, that my stable door is not locked; and if I see thee on one of my horses, and thy friend James on another, I will keep the peace towards you both."

SCOTLAND.—In reference to the state of education in Scotland, it appears that 80.39 per cent of the men, and 79.66 of the women who married in 1861 were able to sign their names. As many women are able to sign their names in the marriage register in Scotland as men in England. There are more marriages in Scotland on the last day in the year than in any week of the year, excepting, of course, the week in which the day occurs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY years Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold at $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies its application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. Trying 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York; Wholesale Agts. my19

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee.....Wm. Henderson.
Managers.....Duprez & Green.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 10.
Competition and Imitators Outdone,
By the gigantic and famous
DUPREZ & GREEN'S
Minstrels and Brass Band,
Just returning from a
BRILLIANT AND SUCCESSFUL TOUR THROUGH THE WEST,
Introducing entirely new and attractive Programmes each night.

Eleventh annual tour of the Great Sensation Corps d'Elegance, and the Leading Model Troupe of the world. The largest and most complete organization in existence. The result of eleven years experience. Patronized by the fashion and elite of the entire continent.

Doors open at 7½. Concert Commences at 8 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquette and Dress Circle	$ 60
Family Circle	35
Gallery	25
Private Boxes	6 00
Single Seats in Private Boxes	1 25

☞ Grand Serenade in front of the theatre by Duprez & Green's Brass Band.

SAMUEL POND.
JOSEPH BLAKESLEE.
Advertising Agents.
jy6-7t

PHILLIPSBURG THEATRE.
PHILLIPSBURG, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Proprietor and Manager.
(Also of the Varieties Theatre, Pittsburgh.)

The above mentioned Theatre will be thrown open to the public on next

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 11TH,

And will remain open during the SUMMER SEASON. Performances on
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENING.
Commencing at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½.

The Manager feels justly proud in being able to announce the names of the following talented and well known artistes as comprising the company:

MR. W. G. COGSWELL,
Late of Ford's Theatre, Washington.
MR. GEORGE EDESON,
Comedian, Pantomimist and Vocalist.
MR. HARRY WENTWORTH,
Lately of Manager Henson's Theatre, Pittsburgh.
MR. COGSWELL, JR., MR. B. WHITTON and W. C. SMYTHE.
Also,
MRS. JULIA SYLVESTER
Of the Pittsburgh Theatre.
MRS. MARION EDESON
Of the Varieties Theatre.
MD'LLE. LOUISE, Vocalist and Danseuse.
MD'LLE. JENNIE and LA PETITE ALICE.

First performance on Tuesday, July 11th, to commence with the laughable Farce.

ROGUERIES OF THOMAS.
OR, THE JEALOUS WIFE.
SINGING AND DANCING.
To conclude with the screaming Pantomime
LE STATUTE BLANCHE.

Tickets of Admission.....50 Cents.
jy6-3t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
160 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this or Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Parent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. jy28-1y

IRON CITY PARK.
THE NEW FAIR GROUNDS.—This Park, the largest, most beautiful and most easily accessible of Pic-Nic Grounds, is offered to Societies, Lodges, Clubs, etc., who wish to hold Pic-Nics, on easy terms. Brass and Cotillion Bands always ready. Information as to terms, etc., can be obtained at Mr. AUGUSTUS HOEVELER'S, Virgin alley, below Wood street, or on the premises.
jy6-2m PETER ZIMMERMAN & CO.

CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
my16

CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR
CLOTHING EMPORIUM
IN THE WORLD.

Best and nicest fitting CLOTHING at lowest prices.
At 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A GOOD BARGAIN,
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A NICE COAT,
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A NICE PAIR PANTS!
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A NICE VEST,
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
If you want some fine linen, cotton or woolen
SHIRTS, DRAWERS or UNDERSHIRTS
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
If you want some COLLARS, TIES, SCARFS, BUTTERFLIES, SOCKS, HDKFS., and SUSPENDERS
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
FINE CASSIMERE SUITS, of the latest patterns, and made up in first rate style, sold at $23.
LINEN DUSTERS at $2.50 and $3.00.
SHIRTS AT 75 CENTS AND UPWARDS.
200 Business Suits at $10.00,
AT
N. GROSSMAYER & CO.'S,
47 FIFTH ST. OPPOSITE THEATRE.
my17

TANNERIES.

G. W. KIEFER.....C. L. STRAUB.....W. HUMMEL.
GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER STRAUB & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Leather.
Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa
ja28-1y

EAGLE TANNERY.
CHARLES KIEFER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LEATHER, such as oak-tanned harness, bridle, skirting and slaughter Sole Leather, waxed upper kips and calfskins. The highest price paid for all kinds of Leather in rough, for green hides and calfskins, and chestnut-oak bark. Office, 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja27

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD,
96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-1y

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.
The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 38 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.
Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.
REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movement, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

"SMOKY CITY FEED STORE."
J. H. SHELLABERGER & CO.,
Dealers in Baled Hay, Oats, Corn, Bran, Middlings, Flour, Produce, &c., No. 12 Market street, two doors below Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B.—Consignments solicited with all kinds of Feed at the lowest market prices. jy22-3m

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND. THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE are hereby notified that the Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3 Per Cent. on the Capital stock, out of the earnings for the five months the Bank has been in operation, payable forthwith, free of tax.
JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.
jy7-6t

MERCHANTS' & MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BK.,
PITTSBURGH, July 3d, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the old capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months (free of United States tax.)
JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.
jy6-6t

OFFICE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE President and Directors of this company have this day declared a Dividend of two DOLLARS per share (free of tax) out of the profits of the past six months, payable on or after the 12th instant.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
jy5-10t

PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1865.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK has declared a dividend of 8 PER CENT. out of profits last five months (free of Government tax), payable on and after 11th inst.
JNO. G. MARTIN,
jy4-1m Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, July 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT., (FREE OF TAX),
on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last five months, payable on and after the 12th inst.
W. COOK, Cashier.
jy4-6t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1865.
The President and Directors of this company have this day declared a cash dividend of
FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, FREE OF TAX,
out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after the 10th inst.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK.
free from tax, out of the profits of the last six months.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
jy4-6t

DIVIDEND—BIRMINGHAM AND PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO.
The President and Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith.
EDWARD MOYE, Treasurer.
July 3d, 1865.—jy4-1w

DIVIDEND.
The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company at Hand street, are hereby notified that a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.
FRANK S. BISSELL,
jy4-2w Treasurer.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
William Dilworth, Jr., having purchased the entire interest of James M. Bailey, in the Mahoning Iron and Coal Works, McCreery, Bailey & Co., the style of the firm will hereafter be William McCreery & Co.
JOHN S. DILWORTH,
WILLIAM DILWORTH, Jr.,
HENRY BAILEY,
WILLIAM McCREERY & CO.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1865.—jy6-3t

DISSOLUTION.
The co-partnership, in the Brush manufacturing business, of ADLER & CO., Allegheny, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the firm will present them to A. Adler, and all indebted to the firm will make payment to the same within thirty days.
FREDERICK ADLER,
AUGUST WEINMANN.
Allegheny, June 26, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD call the attention of the public to the fact that he has taken charge of the Brush Manufactory, on Middle and First street, Allegheny, and keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Brushes. He asks the continuance of the patronage bestowed on the old firm.
AUGUST WEINMANN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BREWER, BURKE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. E. BREWER,
RUSSELL W. BURKE,
ALDEN SPEARE,
FRANKLIN E. GREGORY,
CHAS. C. BURKE.
Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned continue the business of Brewer, Burke & Co., without change of style of firm.
GEORGE E. BREWER,
RUSSELL W. BURKE,
CHAS. C. BURKE.
Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1865. jy3-6t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between GEO. S. BRYAN and LOGAN & GREGG, in the firm Commission Business, is this day dissolved, July 5, 1865.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS day entered into copartnership, as successors to the firm of Geo. S. Bryan & Co., under the firm of
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
FOR THE SALE ON COMMISSION OF
Pig Metal, Blooms, &c.
AT 74 WATER STREET.
GEO. S. BRYAN.
JOHN A. CAUGHEY.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1865. jy6-6t

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The firm of FLEMING BROTHERS has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Oscar Fleming withdraws from the firm, the business of which will be continued by John Fleming, under the name and style of Fleming Bros., as heretofore. All unfinished business of the late firm will be closed by John Fleming.
JOHN FLEMING,
OSCAR FLEMING.
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1, 1865. jy1-1m

DISSOLUTION.
The co-partnership hitherto existing between the subscribers, under the style of Eaton, Macrum & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of July, 1865. Unsettled business of the late firm will be settled either of the subscribers.
F. H. EATON.
N. G. MACRUM.
J. D. CARLISLE.
Pittsburgh, July 3d, 1865—jy 6d.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAYETTE SPRINGS.
WIGGINS & BUNTING,
Proprietors.
This delightful Mountain WATERING PLACE is now open for visitors and no pains or expense will be spared to give universal satisfaction. The well known medical virtues of the water, the cool mountain air, romantic scenery and classic grounds surrounding this locality, give it peculiar attractions.
"Fort Necessity," Washington's First Battle-field, Gen. Braddock's and Dumonville's Graves, Dunbar's Camp, and other historic localities are all within an hour's ride. Also, Delaney's Cave, Pine Knob view, the Trout and Blowing Springs, the Cucumber Cascade, Meadow-run Falls, and the Great Ohio Pile Falls on the Youghiogheny river, are in the immediate neighborhood.
☞ Two daily trains will bring visitors from Pittsburgh to Uniontown in a few hours, when Coaches will always be ready to carry them, by a pleasant drive of eight miles on the "National Road" to the springs.
jy9-3m

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CRESSON SPRINGS.
This delightful and romantic watering place, situated on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, at Cresson Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be opened for the reception of guests on
Monday, June 12, 1865.
Several new cottages have been erected; the grounds have been beautified and improved, and Cresson is now one of the most pleasant hill homes in the United States. Excursion tickets, good until October 1, are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
For further information address
GEORGE W. MULLIN, Proprietor.
je6-1m Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard, Marion Avenue, Allegheny City.
dec26

LIME.—WE ARE NOW BURNING Lime from the celebrated Bellefont Lime Quarries with wood. Our lime is from 98 to 99 per cent. pure lime, for which we hold a certificate of the late Professor of Chemistry of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. To the White Glass manufacturers this Lime is especially recommended. Orders by mail will receive our prompt attention. Address
SHORTLIDGE & CO.,
my26-1m Bellefonte, Pa.

PAPER DEALERS.

PAPER HANGERS SENT ON THE shortest notice, if desired, when goods are sold.
mh4 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

CHEAP WALL PAPERS
In endless variety, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth street. [ap22] JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

WALL PAPER
New, cheap and handsome, for sale at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth street.
ap22 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
NO. 124 FIRST STREET.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.
my27-1y

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
Tradesmen's National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH,
July 3d, 1865.

Loans and Discounts	$144,191 83
United States Securities	129,350 00
Legal Tender, and Notes and Checks of other Banks	151,271 60
Coin	17,366 00
Bank Fixtures	1,886 02
Expenses and Taxes	11,973 28
Due from Banks and Bankers	119,136 92
	$1,177,185 74
Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Circulation	349,700 00
Deposits	390,914 23
Profit and Loss	36,571 43
	$1,177,185 74

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
jy7-3t

QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
Citizens' National Bank of Pittsburgh,
MONDAY MORNING, 3d July, 1865.
Published in conformity with the 34th section of the National Currency Act.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$1,145,953 90
U. S. Securities	720,000 00
Real Estate	11,911 17
Taxes and Expenses	3,035 03
Legal Tender Notes	200,000 00
Cash	43,350 77
Coin	1,075 12
Due from Banks and Bankers	139,291 76
	$2,308,721 05
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Circulation	200,000 00
Circulation Citizens' Bank	770,100 00
Depositors	509,788 93
Contingent Fund and Earnings	326,732 94
Due to Banks and Bankers	2,074 19
	$2,308,721 05

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. E. BRADY, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 5th day of July, 1865.
H. E. DAVIS,
jy6-6t Notary Public.

OIL.

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Office, corner Penn and Wayne Sts.
This company was organized on the 29th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

CAPITAL STOCK	$225,000
WORKING FUND	25,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE	1 00

OFFICERS.
President—S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—SAM'L GRAHAM.
DIRECTORS.
S. A. JOHNSTON, | L. S. RIGGS,
WESLEY COULTER, | JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GRIST, | W. C. KING,
H. W. RITCHIE.
jy3-1y

MURRAY OIL COMPANY.
W. P. MURRAY, PRESIDENT.
J. H. LYDAY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
This Company owns in Fee Simple a Farm containing EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES AND FORTY-FIVE PERCHES, fronting on Drivert Run, (a tributary to Cherry Run,) and lying between Cherry Run and Oil Creek.
TWENTY-EIGHT LEASES have already been made to responsible parties, among whom will be found the names of some of the oldest and most successful operators on the Creek.
The entire tract will accommodate from 125 to 150 Wells.
The farm is surrounded by four of the most celebrated oil producing farms on Oil Creek and Cherry Run and is in close proximity to the "Reed" and "Mountain" Wells, and about one mile from the "Funk Stand" Well. The company offer a limited number of shares at the Subscription Price—
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE.
Maps of the property, together with all information regarding the property and constitution of the Company can be obtained at the office of
STEEL & BAILEY, Agents,
my26-tf Wilkins Hall.

WM. M. MURRAY.....L. WILCOX
WM. M. MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Crude and Refined Petroleum,
BENZINE, &C.
Extra facilities for
Storing Oil and Empty Oil Barrels.
Warehouse and office: DUQUESNE WAY, near HAND street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap12-1y

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined oil, when required.
Yards for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se29 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS.
The undersigned have purchased the exclusive right for Allegheny county to manufacture BOLLE'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS for CAST IRON DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells.
Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, at a fair price, and avoid all liability with reference to patent, as the Oil Well fee is included in our price per foot.
Founders and others now manufacturing this Pipe will please take notice.
Ordinary Cast Iron Bowl and Flange Pipe, as well as castings generally, furnished promptly on receipt of order.
PENNOCK & TOTTEN.
Successors to Joseph Pennock.
FULTON FOUNDRY,
my13-6m Office and Warehouse, 51 and 143 Wood st.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive.)
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

CARBON OIL
For sale in Five Gallon Cans.
ARDESCO OIL CO.,
27 IRWIN STREET.
jy7-1f

RIDER & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND FACTORS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 132 Front street, Pittsburgh, 51 Broad street New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

SOMETHING NEW.
METAL HYDROMETERS,
That will not break or get out of order, for
Testing Carbon Oil.
Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.
For sale by the Manufacturer.
GEO. E. SHAW,
No. 58 Fifth street.
Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order.
mh11

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.
JOSEPH S. FINCH,
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky.
Nos. 130, 131, 135 and 136
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
mh8-6m

INSURANCE.

BOATMAN'S
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office:—Corner Wood and First sts.,
(Over People's National Bank.)
RICHARD C. GRAY, President.
DAVID E. PARK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF
FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

R. G. GRAY,	R. F. PARK,
JAMES REES,	T. M. HARTON
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,	JAKE HILL,
HENRY LLOYD,	JAMES H. WRIGHT,
JOHN GRAFF,	JERH. SMITH,
S. J. BIGLEY,	DAV. CRAWFORD,
my25-3md	F. M. GORDON.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE—
A COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
near East Liberty Station, twenty acres, cheaper and on better terms than can be had elsewhere in that neighborhood.
C. B. SEELY,
jy4 Fifth street.

FOR SALE.
TWENTY-TWO ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND, in Peebles township, one mile north of East Liberty, late owned by Walter Forward, Jr., dec'd. There is a fine Stone Dwelling on the premises, and a large Orchard of choice Fruit. For terms enquire of J. M. Fass, 21 Pennsylvania avenue, guardian of minor children, or Mrs. Elizabeth Forward, on the property.
jy6-6t J. M. FASS, Guardian.

FOR SALE.
A valuable piece of Property, situate on Virgin alley, between Smithfield and Grant streets, the same being 58 feet front on Virgin alley, running back 115 feet towards Sixth street, on which there are erected four-teen BRICK DWELLINGS, all of which are in a good tenable condition. For further particulars enquire of
A. ROSSLER,
jy2-4f 42 Fifth street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Colonel MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, situated on a large portion of the Island of Neville, in the Ohio river, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, and the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees, now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers peculiar facilities for the Mining, loading and shipping of Coal, for supplying Steam Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KANE, Esq.,
my29-tf Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estates of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one and a half acres each, with wide streets (40 feet) and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being pure, free from the smoke and soot arising from the vast consumption of coal in the city, renders the location naturally healthy, and having extended views of the river and surrounding country, makes the property more desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House via Wylie street or Fifth avenue, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a Passenger Car Station, which is convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city, Cars passing to and from the city every half hour. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of
WM. A. HERRON & CAUGHEY,
jy5-tf Attorney, No. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A manufacturing property situate in Pitt Township, adjoining the city line, opposite the Copper Works, with W

The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial: Monday, July 10, 1865.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.—Taken daily by Geo. E. Shaw, Practical Optician, 58 Fifth street:

SATURDAY, July 8.	Sun.	Shade.
7 a. M.	Rain	79
12 M.	100	81
3 P. M.	Rain	76
10 P. M.	Rain	70
Barometer at 6 P. M.	29 2-10.	

WAIVED A HEARING.—Captain Jacob Hazlep waived a hearing on Saturday, under the advice of his counsel, and was committed finally for trial.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—The splendid steamer River Queen, now lying at the wharf, is advertised for sale in another column.

SEASONABLE PRESCRIPTION.—It is an unquestionable fact that we have arrived at a season when whatever is taken into the stomach should be of the best quality, both as to fluids and solids, this fact holds good, more particularly with reference to whatever stimulants it may become necessary to take. It is with this reference that Joseph Fleming, the druggist, corner Diamond and Market streets, is offering a certain article of rye whisky, bottled by himself, designed for the season, and which can be endorsed on its merits.

HELD TO ANSWER.—Jacob Reynolds, charged with stealing a cow from Joseph Spencer, on second street, had a hearing before Mayor Lowry on saturday, which resulted in his being held to bail for his appearance at court to answer. Ambrose Whalen, who was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery, was held in $500 bail for his appearance as a witness.

A SAD CASE.—Yesterday morning, Mr. Wm. Hamilton, some years ago a member of the city police, was found lying near a stable, in the vicinity of the Liberty street Passenger Depot, in a wretched condition. He was removed to the Mayor's office and a physician sent for, who rendered all the aid in power. Mr. Hamilton was formerly possessed of a stout and healthy constitution, but dissipation and exposure has broken him down, and it is doubtful if he will recover. He was taken to the Hospital.

STRUCK BY LIGHTENING.—During the storm on Saturday evening, the new Market House, in the Allegheny Diamond, was struck on the north side by lightning, and a large hole knocked in the roof. The lightning did not descend into the interior of the building, but was probably conveyed away along the iron braces and girders of the building. A large number of people were in the market at the time, but fortunately no one was injured. A heavy wind attended the storm, and a large number of trees throughout the two cities were blown down.

MORE POCKET PICKING.—John Lowman entered a complaint before the Mayor yesterday morning, charging George Grant with stealing fifteen dollars from him. The parties are both colored, and boarded at the house of Alfred Strickland, in Liberty alley. On saturday night Lowman and Grant slept in the same room, and in the morning Lowman missed his pocketbook, containing fifteen dollars. Suspecting Grant of having stolen it, Lowman accused him to be arrested, when the money was found in Grant's trunk. He was committed to jail for trial.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—Mr. James Lyman was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 26 Rebecca street, Allegheny. He had been complaining of feeling unwell for several days, but retired to bed on Saturday night apparently in good health. This sudden death is attributed to apoplexy, as he had had a stroke before. The deceased was fifty four years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. Coroner Clawson visited the house yesterday morning, but owing to the unnatural warmth of the body, postponed the inquest until evening, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. Mr. Lyman was a patent agent, and was well known in this vicinity.

SAD DEATH OF A BOY.—John Hull, aged seventeen years, was found dead in a car at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, on Grant street, yesterday evening. Hull went to the depot about four o'clock in the afternoon, and entered the car, saying that he did not feel well. A short time afterwards a person while passing through the car, noticed him on the floor, and upon going to him discovered that he was dead. The Coroner held an inquest on the body and a verdict of death from natural causes was rendered. The deceased was addicted to drinking, which probably hastened his death. His only relative is a sister, who resides in Allegheny city. The body was removed to Mr. Devore's undertaking establishment, on Grant street, where it will remain until ten o'clock to day.

THE KILLING OF CAPT. JOHN LIST.—The following additional particulars of the accidental killing of Capt. John List, at Wheeling, on Thursday night, is from the *Intelligencer* of saturday: "It is thought that Capt. List's life might have been saved but for the impression which first prevailed that he was shot in the head. When the real character of his wound had been ascertained, the loss of blood had been so great that it was found impossible to save him. Capt. List was well known among steamboatmen, and the boats in port yesterday displayed their flags at half mast. In honor of his memory. Major McPail, who was wounded at the same time, is doing well, and suffers but little and will not experience any lasting injury. The ball which did this fearful execution, finally lodged in the body of a dog belonging to Mr. Wilson, a shriver, who was also sitting in front of the store where the accident occurred. The shot is said to have been fired by a member of the 36th Ohio. We are informed as to what action has been taken in the matter by the military authorities, but presume some measures will be adopted to prevent such indiscriminate firing in the public streets in the future."

The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The formal reception of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry took place on Saturday morning. At eight o'clock, the regiment was formed on Fourth street, in front of the Mayor's office, and marched to City Hall, where an excellent breakfast had been prepared by the Subsistence Committee. After partaking of the repast, Mayor Lowry welcomed the regiment to the city in a neat speech, regretting the misunderstanding of the previous evening, but assuring them that the people of the city loved them in the highest regard. The Mayor concluded by proposing three cheers for Gen. Young, the commander of the regiment, which were given with a will. The General, who is a son of Capt. John Young, of Robinson township, returned the thanks of the regiment to the citizens of Pittsburgh for the kind reception extended them, and also to the Subsistence Committee for the excellent refreshment furnished. The regiment then reformed, and after marching through some of the principal streets, proceeded to the railroad depot, and thence on to Camp Reynolds, where they will be paid off to-day and disbanded.

Sudden Death of a Veteran Soldier.

On Tuesday morning last, about four o'clock, as Wm. Agey, a member of the 61st Pennsylvania regiment, was proceeding to his home, No. 20, Robinson street, Allegheny, he was attacked by some persons near his residence, knocked down and robbed of his discharge papers and $20, which he had received on the previous day from the Paymaster at Camp Reynolds. The poor fellow succeeded in reaching his home, when Dr. Thorn was sent for. The doctor examined him but was unable to discover any marks of violence upon his person; although Agey stated that the men who robbed him had struck him upon the head and kicked him upon the pavement. On Saturday evening the physician was of the opinion that he was much better, but on Sunday morning he became worse, and died about eight o'clock. The deceased is about twenty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. He enlisted in Company C, 61st regiment, in 1861, and after participating in the many battles in which this regiment has been engaged, without receiving any serious wound, has been killed by a cowardly assassin to gain possession of his hard-earned wages.

Pittsburgh Female College.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the deep and abiding interest manifested by all in the subject of education. The terrible ordeal through which the nation has just passed has demonstrated to us the oft repeated maxim, that Literature and Religion are the foundation stones on which our republican institutions must rest. An educated people alone are prepared to exercise aright the elective franchise, and to appreciate and defend free institutions. Schools, therefore, have a claim upon every true patriot, as well as every Christian, and should be sustained and cherished as among the best conservators of the public peace, and the strongest bulwarks of our land. We have been led to these remarks by a glance at the catalogue of the Pittsburgh Female College, a copy of which has just been laid on our table by President Pershing. Among the many public and private institutions of our city, the Female College stands pre-eminent, and justly holds a first place among the literary institutions of our land. Though but ten years have elapsed since its halls were first opened for the reception of pupils, yet such has been the energy and liberality displayed in its management that it now employs a faculty of twenty-two teachers, and during the past year enrolled four hundred and nineteen pupils. These include not only a large number of the daughters of our most prominent citizens, but many gathered from other States. Indeed, during the past year, many have been turned away for want of room for their accommodation. These simple facts are of their own best comment, and give unmistakeable evidence of the strong hold of the College upon the confidence of our own and other communities. And the strict discipline, thorough culture, open and honest examinations, and splendid advantages which, during the present year by year is are deepening this hold and constantly adding to the reputation of the institution.

The splendid buildings, thorough equipments, beautiful location, &c., of the college, have been so often referred to by us, that we need not dwell upon them now. We refer to them rather for the benefit of our country readers, many of whom are in search of good schools, than for our city readers. To those who desire to find a first class institution we can most cordially commend this College. In addition to the buildings, a wholesome discipline, and a large and accomplished faculty, the curriculum of studies is ample and well selected, and admirably adapted to secure the mental culture and development. The boarding department is under the special care of the President and his lady, who give every possible attention to the health, manners and morals of those committed to their care. Parents may rest assured that their daughters will receive a thorough education, in the long sense of the term, both solid and ornamental, and prepared as far as possible for the duties and responsibilities of after life. There is one point which we deem worthy of special notice, and that is the care taken in the dissolution of pupils. While the halls of the college are open alike to the rich and the poor, as they should be, those are excluded whose example and influence would be pernicious. This is the true idea of a select school, and in this sense every school should be select. Several pupils were refused during the past year, for the reason referred to.

We cannot close this notice without calling attention to the superior advantages afforded for acquiring a knowledge of the modern languages and of the ornamental branches. French and German are taught by Professors Hause and Mueller, both native teachers. Drawing and painting are taught by an artist who has been connected with the College for seven years, and who has brought the department to a very high standard. In the musical department it is enough to state that no less than five teachers are employed, with Prof. Rohlock at their head. Upwards of two hundred received instruction in instrumental music alone during the past year. This is far in advance of nearly every professedly music school in the country. Arrangements have been made by which pupils can hereafter devote their entire time to music, if desired, and receive daily lessons, if sufficiently advanced.

In conclusion, we would once more commend the College, not only to our own citizens, who now so liberally patronise it, but to those at a distance, who are seeking for a first-class institution for their children. Those who desire for their children a thorough education, combined with the influences of a Christian home, will do well to patronize the College. Send to Rev. J. C. Pershing for a catalogue.

Court Proceedings.

On Saturday the motion to discontinue the case of the County of Allegheny vs. the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, in the Court of Common Pleas, and certify it for trial in the Circuit Court of the United States, was refused, Judge Mellon rendering the decision.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. the Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Railway Company, and the Commonwealth vs. the Birmingham and Brownsville Turnpike Company, will be disposed of to-day, if possible, if not, on saturday next. These companies are charged with maintaining nuisances.

The Court postponed sentence of Dr. McDowell, who was convicted at the last term of Court, for maiprac tice, until saturday next.

Methodist Episcopal.

A Camp meeting will be held on the old camp ground, near Armagh, on Blacklick Creek, in Indiana county, on the 24th of August.

A meeting of the local preachers of the Uniontown district will be held at Bellevernon, Fayette county, on the 8th and 9th of August. The object is to promote mutual improvement, and aim at being more useful.

Rev. Erwin House, of Cincinnati, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, who visited this city a few weeks ago, to deliver the annual address before the Pittsburgh Female College, gives an account of his trip in the *Advocate* of last week. He thinks it would look better if our regular collection was taken up before rather than after the sermon. "The order of worship," he says, "was the same as with us of Christmas, except that the basket collection was lifted the instant the preacher was done—a feature, we are told, that prevails in all the Pittsburgh Methodist churches, but is struck us unpleasantly. The most appropriate time, it seems to us, is to take up the collection during the singing of the second hymn, just before the sermon."

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.—At a late meeting of Company I, 102d Pennsylvania regiment, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we tender our sincere and heart-felt thanks to Mrs. Jared M. Bush, Mrs. John Wilson, Mrs. Ward and Mrs. George Arthurs, for their kindness to us when quartered in the Sixth ward, on Wylie street.

Resolved, That the patriotism that for a moment kindles from the fiery breath of War, and soon flickers and dies, is unworthy the name. Its possessor, it wants the stamina of principle and manhood, for he who talks patriotism is not always patriotic; the patriotism that is loud in its utterance, lacks in actions rather than in words, is worthy of the highest estimate.

THE COMMERCIAL IN OIL CITY.—George W. Pittock, agent for the COMMERCIAL in Oil City, is making such arrangements as will enable him to deliver the paper at Pithole and other prominent points. Mr. Pittock is about to remove to Oil City, and will find that place quite successful in the Oil Dorado, and is now in the city purchasing goods. He is an active, energetic young man, and deserves success.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—This evening the popular troupe of Minstrels under the management of Messrs. Dupree & Green, commence a series of performances at the theatre. The troupe was here about a year ago, and appeared to the satisfaction of large and intelligent audiences. Among the names we recognize the familiar ones of Gustave Bidaux, Edwin Holmes and J. E. Green, the wonderful musical bird imitator. The comedians, said to be unequalled, are four in number—Charley Reynolds, Lew Benedict, Billy West and J. E. Green, all together forming a combination of mirth and wimic seldom concentrated into one company. They make their first appearance this season at the Theatre to-night.

WENTWORTH'S REPERTORY.—The Excelsior Dramatic Society having tendered a complimentary benefit to Mr. Wentworth, late of the theatre, it will take place this evening at Masonic Hall. He should have a good house.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL AND POSITIVE

AUCTION SALES

OF

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

Commencing on

MONDAY EVENING, July 10, at 8 o'clock.

And continuing TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS at same hour, at

Masonic Hall Auction House,

55 Fifth street.

Wishing to close out immediately certain kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

suitable for the season, including some "Job Lots" and balance of cases, they will be offered at Auction, by the package or single pair, and will suit purchasers regard to prices.

The special attention of Heads of Families and others is invited to this sale—the goods being new, perfect, seasonable, and in style.

T. A. MCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

jy10

THE NATION.

A Weekly Journal of Politics,

LITERATURE SCIENCE AND ART.

Will be Published July 6th, 1865,

NO. 130 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, in advance; Six months, Two Dollars.

The following writers, among others, have been secured, either as regular or occasional contributors:

Henry W. Longfellow,	Judge Daley.
James Russell Lowell,	Judge Hilyard.
John G. Whittier,	Frederick Law Olmstead.
Samuel Eliot, (ex-President)	Rev. Dr. McClintock.
Trin. Col., Hartford).	Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson.
Prof. Torry, (Harvard).	Rev. Dr. Steele.
Dr. Francis Lieber.	C. A. Bristed.
Prof. Goldwin Smith, (Oxford).	Henry T. Tuckerman.
Prof. Child, (Harvard).	Bayard Taylor.
Charles E. Norton,	C. L. Brace.
Richard Bond, (Baltimore).	Richard Grant White.
Edmund Quincy.	William Lloyd Garrison.
Prof. W. D. Whitney, (Yale).	Sidney George Fisher.
Theodore Tilton.	
Prof. D. C. Gilman, (Yale).	James Parton.
Prof. Dwight, (Columbia College).	Hamilton A. Hill.
	R. H. Stoddard.

The diversity of character and talent comprehended in this list will show the variety of subjects to be discussed, while the high reputation of the gentlemen here mentioned, will indicate the nature and general bearing of the paper, better than could be done by any mere abstract statement.

ITS MAIN OBJECTS:

FIRST—The discussion of the topics of the day, and, above all, of legal, economical, and constitutional questions, with greater accuracy and moderation than are now to be found in the daily press.

SECOND—The maintenance and diffusion of true democratic principles in society and government, and the advocacy and illustration of whatever in legislation or in manners seems likely to promote a more equal distribution of the fruits of progress and civilization.

THIRD—The earnest and persistent consideration of the laboring class at the South, as a matter of vital interest to the nation at large, with a view to the removal of all artificial distinctions between them and the rest of the population, and the securing to them, as far as statesmanship and justice can do it, of equal chance in the race of life.

FOURTH—The enforcement and illustration of the doctrine that the fundamental principle of the national interest, both moral, political and material, in their elevation, and that there can be no real stability for the Republic, so long as they are left in ignorance and degradation.

FIFTH—The fixing of public attention upon the political importance of popular education, and the dangers which a system like ours runs from the neglect of it in any portion of the territory.

SIXTH—The collection and diffusion of trustworthy information as to the condition and prospects of the Southern States, the openings they offer to capital, the supply and kind of labor which can be obtained for them, and the practical guide to the colored population in acquiring the habits and desires of civilized life.

SEVENTH—Sound and impartial criticism of books and works of art.

THE NATION will not be the organ of any party or clique. It will, on the contrary, make earnest effort to bring to the discussion of political and social questions a really critical spirit, and to wage war upon the use of influence, exaggeration and misrepresentation, by which so much of the political writing of the day is marked.

The criticism of books and works of art will form one of its most prominent features; and pains will be taken to have this lately perfected in every case by writers possessing special qualifications for it.

It is hoped that, by the interest of investors, as well as of the public generally, to have questions of trade and finance treated every week by a writer whose position and character will give his articles an exceptional value, and render them a safe and trustworthy guide.

A special correspondent, who has been selected for his work with some care, is about to start in a few days for a journey through the South. His letters will appear from time to time, and will be found, it is hoped, simply reporting what he sees and hears, leaving the public as far as possible to draw its own conclusions.

Such a paper as this at this moment a national necessity. Such a paper it is intended, if possible, to make the journal which bears its name committed to the public.

In the matter of typographical execution and editorial appearance, we do not hesitate to say that THE NATION will be superior to anything now published in this country. It will be a folded quarto of 32 pages, a convenient size and convenient for binding. The price will be $5 per annum, making it, all things considered, the cheapest paper in the country, and will be for sale by all the principal news dealers.

JOS. H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
Late of "The Independent."

jy1-6t

KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,

WHOLESALE

FISH DEALERS,

NOS. 139 AND 132 NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA. ap24-3m

BOLIVAR UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS.

ERSKINE, HAMMOND & MCMATH,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Fire Brick, Furnace Brick and Tiles, Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Pa. Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Agents in Pittsburgh. HERRON & CO.,

ap24-1y Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

PIG LEAD.

500 PIGS LEAD just received from the Linden Mines, Wisconsin, from which I will receive supplies weekly. Being very soft and pure it is well suited for Glass and White Lead Manufacturers use. For sale by WM. BAGALEY,
13 Wood

mh14-tf

BRANDIES—25 CASES VERY OLD and superior Otard, Dupuy & Co; 25 cases very old and superior Hennessy & Co., in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.
jy20 231 and 223 Liberty street.

M. WHITMORE.—C. H. WOLFF.—G. J. DUFF.—T. H. LANE.

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

LEAD—2,000 Pigs Best Soft Galena Lead for sale by J. B. CANFIELD
jy3

N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of Every description

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, July 8—P. M.

The statements and dividends of our banks and other institutions show a decidedly healthful and profitable business. There is unquestionably a dullness existing at present in many branches of business, but it is attributable in great measure to the changed condition of affairs from that of war to peace, and in due time our people will adapt themselves to the present circumstances, and a renewal of business will take place. Our returning armies must have a little time to spend with their families or friends, invest their earnings and determine their future course. In due time we shall feel beneficially the effects of the large amount of money that will be thus scattered by our returned veterans.

—A comparison with the statement of the sixteen banks in existence three months ago, exhibits the following result:

	April 1.	July 1.	Increase.
Capital	$7,974,000	$9,096,761	$1,122,761
Circulation	8,097,687	10,651,774	1,694,087
Deposits	12,998,310	13,900,240	901,730
Loans and Discounts	18,492,581	14,062,852	470,271
U. S. Securities	10,601,808	12,127,395	1,525,587
Coin, Treasury Notes and Bank Notes	5,129,991	6,743,273	1,613,282
Due from Banks	2,586,259	2,962,866	376,744

—We present below a more extended summary of the last quarterly statements of the different banks of issue in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham. It will be interesting for future reference and comparisons:

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY AND BIRMINGHAM, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 1st, 1865.

Names of Banks.	Capital Stock.	Deposits.	National Circulation.	State Circulation.	Compound Interest Notes.	Due by Banks.	Real Estate.	Specie.	U. S. Securities.	Loans & Discounts.	Due from Banks.	Circulating Notes of other Banks.
Pittsburgh National	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$900,000		$100,000	$100,000	$36,000	$100,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$100,000	$100,000
Merchants' National	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000		100,000	100,000	21,945	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
Manufacturers' National	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000		100,000	100,000		100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
Citizens' National	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000		100,000	100,000	30,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
First National	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000		100,000	100,000	29,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
Second National	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000		100,000	100,000	29,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
Fourth National	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000		100,000	100,000	29,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
Commercial National	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000		100,000	100,000	29,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
Union National	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000		100,000	100,000	29,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
German National	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000		100,000	100,000	29,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
Tradesmen's National	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000		100,000	100,000	29,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
Second National, Allegheny	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000		100,000	100,000	29,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
First National, Allegheny	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000		100,000	100,000	29,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
Birmingham Bank	100,000	100,000		90,000	10,000	10,000	2,000	10,000	100,000	100,000	10,000	10,000
Total	$16,100,000	$16,100,000	$12,600,000	$90,000	$1,410,000	$1,410,000	$376,945	$1,410,000	$16,100,000	$16,100,000	$1,410,000	$1,410,000

CHICAGO BANKS.—The quarterly returns of the National banks of Chicago, made July 1, show that, compared with the statement of April 1, there is but a slight increase of combined capital, an increase of nearly $700,000 in discounts, of $2,000,000 in individual deposits, $600,000 in circulation, about $2,500,000 currency, and nearly $80,000 in gold. The Government deposits show an increase of nearly $1,000,000 over the statement of the 1st of April, which is due to the fact that at present the army paymasters have large sums of money in their hands, which they are using for the purpose of paying off the returned veterans.

—For the encouragement of the many holders of oil stocks, we occasionally insert an article like the following, which contains some information as well as opinions to the future of such securities.

"The disasters of the present year which have happened to the oil interest may in the long run prove to have been blessings in disguise. The manner in which the business was struck down was as remarkable as was its rise. Never in the history of the activity in petroleum affairs as there was last March. The prospects of the oil companies were flattering. The agitation for the repeal of the Internal Revenue tax was pleasant according to appearances, when suddenly came the news of the assassination. It not only swept away immense quantities of oil, leads for exportation, but it did much worse. It struck a panic to the hearts of hardened the oil wells with the ingenuity and fortune, the economy of the wells and the material characteristics of the oil reservoirs. The wholesale and retail prices of petroleum in all parts of the country were affected by the news, and there was for a great measure throughout the Pennsylvania oil region. The damage done by flooding the mines has been assessed by at work removing the water, which had so suddenly overwhelmed and submerged the wells and oil operators. It is estimated that by this flood the entire yield of the Pennsylvania wells was decreased one-fourth during the season. No estimate has obtained before the occurrence of the disaster. In addition to the loss of the oil was to be counted the value of derricks, tanks, engines and buildings destroyed, so that in all the damage has been immense. After the flood followed the great excitement of the country—the end of the war, the assassination of the President, trouble, anxiety and doubt. The oil companies could not succeed against the influences that were now withered into inaction. Petroleum is to-day in a different position than it occupied before the late disaster. Many companies have survived its trials, and will be about to revive its best expectations. The time will soon arrive when the wells will spout. The flooded wells have been pumped out and oil is beginning to flow again. New wells have been sunk, and every thing is in readiness to meet the oil fountains. With an energy which is peculiarly American our responsibilities have been met, and perseverance and determination have only to take hold of this problem and it will be solved. Nearly half the new enterprises will understand it. *Phila. List.*

Philadelphia Wool Sales.

July 8.—Wool.—The market has been extremely quiet since our last issue. The wants of the manufacturers have not been large, small, and the month's business will be quite up to several months since, still meets with favor, and we have to notice rather increased enquiry on the part of both dealers and manufacturers at this stage of the season. With the ending of the war, as expected, comparatively few goods remain at sale, and they are gradually finding their level. Those who have been engaged on army work are making preparations to meet the wants of the civilian, and in the place of kerseys and flannels we shall have fancy cassimeres, jeans, satnets, etc., to a great extent. Small lots of the new clip are beginning to arrive, but the indications are that it will come forward slightly, until the middle of August before any staple is decidedly uncertain. The sales comprise:

20,000 lbs unwashed ¾ blood	60c
10,000 lbs ¼ blood	67½
25,000 lbs ½ and ¾ blood	65
5,000 lbs Kentucky ¼ and ½ blood	60
8,000 lbs fine	60
2,000 lbs fulled	68@70
6,000 lbs Ohio fleece	66
10,000 lbs mixed fleece	60@65
30,000 lbs Illinois fleece	57
2,000 lbs low fleece	63
2,000 lbs medium Indiana	65
10,000 lbs pulled	50@62

—*Commercial List.*

New York Wool Market.

JULY 8.—We have to note an increased demand for both domestic fleeces and foreign wools during the week, under which the market has ruled buoyant and firm, while the transactions have, as a general thing, been at an improvement of fully 5c per lb. Among the sales comprise about 300,000 lb. Domestic fleeces at 55@60c for new State fleeces; 57@62c for old do, and 70c for Ohio; 70,000 lbs pulled at 45@65c for extra; 40@ 45c for fair to good; 50@55c for California; 30@37c; 40 lots of tub washed, 55c; 50,000 lbs Cape part at 25@26c; 50,000 lbs Mestiza, 32@44c; 1,000 bales Australia, 55 lb unwashed Greek, and 20 do East India, on private terms.

Import from January 1st to June 30th, 1865—

	1865.	1864.
From foreign ports	bales 24,135	5,293
Same time 1864	5,293	

	1865.	1864.
Crude	bbls 10,734	21,145
Refined	bbls 10,814	5,906
Naphtha	bbls 1,399	3,502
Residuum	bbls 1,470	861
Total	bbls 24,417	76,246

Shipping List.

New York Grocery Market.

July 8.—Coffee—Our revised gold quotations of Rio from those of a week ago show a reduction of 1@1½c on fair to prime qualities, and about half a cent on ordinary—but fair to good cargoes are quoted as firm. At these revised figures an active demand has sprung up from the trade and jobbers, and the market has received closes with firmness, an advance of ¼@¾c per lb being demanded but at this reaction there is no thing doing. Sales of 1,000 bags Rio, gold, at 34½c; 2,000 do, per steamer Bavaria, and 300 do, per steamer Roanoke, at 34½c; 1,000 do, per Ariel, at 34½c; 1,000 do, per Ralph of Sarawak, and 4,000 per West India, 34½; 3,000 per Wayside, 34½c, all gold in bond; 2,500 bbls Rio, per Arago, at 34½c, gold; 1,500 bags Rio, per Martha, &c., in lots, on terms not made public. The speculative feeling in the trade and the local changes say 700 bags Jamaica, part if not all, 30c; 250 mats Java, 24@25c, gold; duty paid; and 500 bags St. Domingo, 28c, gold; 1,000 bags Rio, 34c, gold, in bond, gold, in bond. The stock of Rio at the ports, on the 1st inst. was 76,000 bags. Sugars—The week's transactions in raw have been large, showing an active demand from the trade and refiners, the market opening after the holidays with more animation, and prices have ruled firmer, especially for some time past. Prices have advanced ¼@¾c, and at the close the fullest prices were obtainable; market active and buoyant. Refined sugars have advanced, with an active inquiry, largely for export, and prices firmer. We quote crushed at 19½@ 20c; powdered, 19c; fine, 18½@19c; soft do, 18c; white Brazil, and yellow 14@16c. Messrs. Sharp quote their bar 19c, crushed and ground 19½, and A 18½c. Molasses—Cuba, cost and freight—Most of the finers are sold ahead of their production, and the market closes firm and steady. The sales of raw are 200 hhds Cuba at 39½c; 50 do Porto Rico, 39 gold, and 42½c currency; 50 Barbadoes, 42½c; 100 Havana, private; 50 bbls Demerara, 41½c; 100 Cuba, 39½c; 100 hhds Cuba Melado, 39½; 1 mos; and 200 do, 40c, gold, cash. The week's sales of refined comprise 1,000 hhds, 35,000 bxs, 2,000 bags sugar, and 2,000 bbls Molado.

MOLASSES—There is a steady and very good demand for the finer grades for export, and for many purposes, and the lower grades are in fair request for refining purposes. The market generally is strong, and values are well supported. Sales are 40 hhds Cuba, 39c; 50 and 40 hhds Cuba Muscovado, for refining, at 40½c; 2-50 hhds do, private grades, in lots, 50@56c; 40 hhds, 1 mo; and 55 hhds, clayed Cuba, 32@ 33½ hhds Porto Rico, mostly 70@75c; the latter price for prime to fancy. Sales of 300 hhds Cuba, 39½c, gold, in bond, 4 months. By auction 140 hhds, Porto Rico sold at 55@56½, 4 months. Lewis, R. & D. 1 car sold, duty.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

July 8.—Iron—There is some little demand for Pig Metal, with further small sales, in the same zone as in last week, at $35@36 for Foundry, and $37@39 for Forge. Good No. 1 is firm at the highest figure. Sales of 3,000 tons Anthracite at equal to $37 per ton for No. 1, $32 50 for No. 2, $29@30 for No. 3. $70 is the asking rate for Charcoal Chilled Iron.

Scotch Pig—Nothing done in the way of sales. We quote at $40@ 45 ton.

Blooms—No transactions reported.

Manufactured Iron—There is no perceptable change to notice in the market. Sales of Common Bar at $6 per 2 mos, and Refined Bars at the same rate.

Nails—Are in steady demand at the following quotations:

Extra Grip, Cumberland, ₱ keg	$6 00
Grip, Brightcon	5 50
20, 30 and 40 dy, out of the finishing	5 50
50 Common, Core and Boat Nails	7 00
Clinch Nails	7 50
Lath and Finish Nails	10 00
Tobacco and C Nails	6 25

New York Iron Market.

Iron—The week has passed without movement of any kind. American pig is very quiet; 600 tons No. 1 extra bought at $35. Of Scotch, we only hear of small sales at $40@45, according to brand, &c. The English scrap arriving is unsaleable, as Domestic being plenty, comes to completion.

Import, from January 1st to June 30th, 1865—

	Bar. Tons.	Pig. Tons.	Sheet. Tons.
From Foreign Ports	3,149	6,305	16,233
Coastwise	1,975	758	18,845
Total	5,124	7,063	35,078
Same time, 1864	23,099	32,622	133,919

—*Commercial List.*

Hemp at St. Louis.

The market continues inactive, with no change in prices. Sales of 30 and 36 bales dressed hemp at $228; 5 do at $225; 6 do at $224; 10 do at $220; 8 do at $219; 92 do fair undressed hemp at $125; 50 and 20 do do at $122; 15 do covered hackled tow at $132; 15 do uncovered do at $118, and a small lot of hemac tow at $75 ₱ ton.

Considerable rope is selling on orders, at 12½@13½c for Inman Hand made; 9½ to 11c, 9 to 9½ at 12½c, and bagging at 30@34c.

New York Grocery Market.

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PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Monday, July 10, 1865. }

We have no new feature to notice as regards the leading articles. The demand for some